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Nuclear Test Carried Out Near Semipalatinsk

LD1409061688 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Semipalatinsk September 14 TASS—An underground nuclear explosion with a capacity of 100 to 150 kilotons was conducted in the area of Semipalatinsk, the Republic of Kazakhstan, at 8.00, Moscow time, [0400 GMT] on September 14, 1988.

The test explosion was conducted in the interests of a Soviet-American verification experiment.

The radiation situation in the area of the test and outside the test site is normal.

'Constructive Cooperation' Example

LD1409081788 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan September 14 TASS—The Soviet-American nuclear test verification experiment is an example of constructive cooperation between the two countries in the interests of limiting and ultimately terminating nuclear testing, a Soviet expert has said in Semipalatinsk.

Igor Palenykh, head of the Soviet delegation to the full-scale Soviet-American talks on the limitation and cessation of nuclear tests, currently under way in Geneva, arrived here on Tuesday with a group of Soviet and American experts, diplomats and journalists.

The Semipalatinsk testing ground is the site of the second phase of the joint verification experiment.

The first of the two nuclear blasts envisaged by an intergovernment agreement was detonated at the Nevada test site on August 17. The second explosion will be set off at the test site near Semipalatinsk.

As a result of these explosions, the yield of which should be close to 150 kilotons and be not less than 100 kilotons, the Soviet and American side will be able to conduct measurements using both the teleseismic method, proposed by the Soviet experts, and the hydrodynamic method suggested by the American side.

The aim of the joint experiment is to determine what improved verification measures could be used to verify the 1974 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests.

This treaty, as well as the 1976 Soviet-American treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, has not entered into force because the U.S. Administration maintains that verification measures contained in them are not sufficient.

It is believed in the Soviet Union that the ultimate objective of the joint verification experiment is to pave the way for a comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions.

CPSU 'Military Expert' on New U.S. Warhead

LD1309111288 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—"The order issued by U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci on the development of a new type of nuclear missiles with burrowing warheads means the beginning of a new round of the arms race", General Geliy Batenin, military expert of the CPSU Central Committee, has said today.

He pointed out in a TASS interview that "nuclear missiles with burrowing warheads are an offensive weapon. They are intended for the destruction of enemy infrastructures, its command posts and the communication system, for depriving it of a possibility to organize retaliatory actions".

"The whole world is waiting impatiently for the USSR and the United States to take the next step on the way of nuclear-missile disarmament—to conclude a treaty on strategic offensive armament. And at this very moment the head of the U.S. Department of Defense issues an order which can be regarded only as the unwillingness of the United States to take further steps towards the reduction of nuclear armaments", General Batenin said.

Warhead Plans Viewed

LD1309232288 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2045 GMT 13 Sep 88

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] Almost all the world's news services have reported the fact that the United States of America has begun developing a new type of nuclear missile with what are being called penetrating warheads. As the Pentagon has officially acknowledged, research work to study the possibility of developing such warheads, intended specifically to destroy underground targets, has been conducted by the U.S. Defense Department, which has been responsible for developing nuclear weapons for several years now. On 12 August this year, the Defense Department council recommended that development of this innovation begin. The council's recommendation was subsequently endorsed by Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci. As for the fighting capacity of this new type of nuclear missile, a number of officials who have asked not to be named have nonetheless told journalists that the intermediate version could be ready in as little as 1 year's time. At the same time, it is pointed out that there are plans to develop a new type of warhead and this will take from 5 to 10 years.

Naturally this report from New York has created a wave of commentaries all over the world, and observers are primarily waiting for Moscow's reaction. As the agencies note, a CPSU Central Committee expert, General Batenin, said in a conversation with journalists that the U.S. defense secretary's instruction to begin developing this new type of nuclear missile with penetrating warheads effectively marks the start of a new twist in the nuclear arms race. Cables indicate that this innovation is an openly admitted offensive weapon, intended to destroy the opponent's infrastructure, his command posts, communications systems, and to deprive him of the opportunity to organize a response. General Batenin laid particular stress on the fact that the U.S. military department's instruction to start developing nuclear weapons with penetrating warheads at a time when the entire world is waiting for the USSR and the United States to take the next step on the way to nuclear missile disarmament can only be seen as Washington's reluctance to bring about a reduction.

Military Writer on Asymmetry in Conventional Arms
LD1309214888 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS—By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshov:

In his report delivered at the Adenauer Foundation, West German Defence Minister Rupert Scholz said, among other things, that the Soviet leadership's new course was marked with dynamism, openness in the foreign and home policy, the readiness for dialogue with the West on the whole spectrum of international relations, including the sphere of disarmament.

One can only welcome such an understanding of the Soviet policy and hope for the appropriate response of the NATO countries, above all, the FRG. But, unfortunately, judging by the West German defence minister's report, his department holds unrealistic positions in the question of elimination of disbalances in the sphere of conventional armaments.

Considering disbalances and asymmetries in certain elements in the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty armed forces, stipulated by historical, geographical and other factors, the USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies are known to have expressed readiness for mutual elimination of inequalities that appeared in these elements, through relevant reductions to be made by the side which proves to be ahead. On a practical plane this could be materialized as a "package" of proposals on reductions, envisaging a kind of an exchange in types of armaments in which the sides have advantages, without violating the general balance of forces. In the Warsaw Treaty's opinion, NATO's extra tactical attack aircraft and the Warsaw Treaty's extra tanks, for instance, could be simultaneously liquidated. Such a mutual procedure of reductions is also possible in other components of the military potentials of the sides.

But a two-way traffic does not suit Mr. Scholz. He proposes that the Warsaw Treaty states should take unilateral steps in reduction of tanks and artillery. While discoursing on "superiority of the East" in tanks and artillery, he "forgets" about Western superiority in other types of armaments, for instance in fighter-bombers, attack aircraft, combat helicopters, anti-tank weapons, carrier-based aviation planes, etc. Not only the West German defence minister, but also a number of his NATO colleagues are also "forgetful". Western experts admit that the North Atlantic Alliance lacks the concept of air force reduction, though it is extremely necessary, since otherwise the would-be negotiations on reduction of troops and conventional armaments in Europe might lead to a blind alley.

The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries firmly stand for eliminating the unilateral approach to reduction of troops and armaments. Negotiations will be meaningful, if they deal with mutual and simultaneous reduction, elimination of disbalances and asymmetry. In this case, ways out could always be found. Mr. Scholz and his NATO colleagues should seemingly be reminded once again about this stand of ours.

Tajikistan 'Secret Establishment' Claim Denied
PM1309121188 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel G. Dyachenko "Rejoinder": "On Secret... Soap Bubbles"]

[Text] In a recent news program, Swedish television reported that a new military testing range had been detected on the USSR's territory in the region of the Nurek GES. Work on the creation and testing of powerful laser guns designed to strike targets in space is allegedly being performed at this range. Anonymous U.S. sources and photographs from space taken from a French satellite were cited and it was asserted that "there is now the first material evidence" that the Soviet Union is performing work to create a new secret weapon which is "the Russians' answer to Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative." For greater believability, references were also made to anonymous foreign sources who have allegedly recorded laser radiation in near-earth space "from sources on the territory of Tajikistan."

A sensation? By no means. This is not the first time that the Western mass media have disseminated such phony allegations about a "mysterious" establishment on Sanglok mountain in Tajikistan. Back in October 1987 ABC television broadcast a "sensational" report on this subject. It stated that a "commercial satellite" had photographed a "mysterious complex" at which construction work was under way. The coordinates were cited for greater authenticity: The complex was situated in a remote mountain region not far from the border with Afghanistan and was connected with the Nurek GES, approximately 16 km away. The experts who took part in the report stated categorically at the time that it was

undoubtedly a case of a large military establishment connected with a laser installation. They were convinced that this "new secret weapon of the Russians" could not only be used to track artificial earth satellites, but also probably had the potential to destroy them.

What kind of a secret establishment is this on Sanglok mountain in Tajikistan which continues to excite the imagination of foreign correspondents?

Let us specify immediately that there are two establishments on Sanglok mountain. One is the Sanglok high mountain observatory of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Astrophysics. This observatory's major scientific achievements include participation in the international "Vega" experiment. It was the Sanglok observatory which obtained the first photographs of Halley's comet from our country's territory. Representatives of many countries, including the United States, are keeping watch over the stars here together with Soviet scientists. So this establishment can in no way be called "secret."

A new observatory is being constructed next to it designed for the optical observation of celestial bodies, including artificial earth satellites. Today Soviet spacecraft of the "Molniya," "Astron," "Prognoz," "Raduga," and "Ekran" types have adopted high orbits including the so-called high elliptical and quasistationary orbits. Tracking the spacecraft on these orbits with the aid of present radar devices at such a distance from earth is becoming difficult. That is why new means are being developed, and they include passive optical-electronic facilities. A similar system already exists in the United States. It is called "Geodos" and is situated in various parts of the world. The observatory on Sanglok mountain is to function on the selfsame principles in our country.

In general the "sensation" of the discovery of a "new secret weapon" was the latest propaganda soap bubble. We can only regret that Swedish television has taken this far from attractive "anti-Soviet bait."

Soviet Observers in Oslo for NATO Maneuvers

LD1309124188 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Oslo September 13 TASS—A group of Soviet observers arrived here today to watch a NATO exercise in keeping with the provisions of the document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and at the invitation of the Norwegian Government.

On September 16-17, they will visit the region of NATO's Teamwork'88 naval and air force exercises and monitor the landing of U.S., British and Dutch amphibian forces in the north of Norway.

The landing operation is to involve 8,400 men.

A number of other socialist countries also sent their observers to watch the war games.

Petrovskiy Gives Foreign Ministry Briefing

UN Assembly 'Concrete Issues'

LD1309150788 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—The USSR is to attend the 43rd U.N. General Assembly session, due to open on September 20, with the intention to promote by concrete deeds, through the U.N. mediation, a deepening of the process of renewal of world politics, creation of a demilitarized, democratically structured international community. This was stated at a press conference, held here today, by deputy head of the Soviet delegation to the session, deputy foreign minister of the USSR Vladimir Petrovskiy.

In our approach to the concrete issues on the agenda of the 43rd U.N. General Assembly session we are guided by the concept of forming a comprehensive system of peace and security, which was approved last year in the General Assembly's resolution 42/93, said Vladimir Petrovksiy. "We regard creation of such a system of peace and security as advancement towards a world that would ensure the primacy of politics, law and morals, with the United Nations' pivotal role, as the global programme of modernisation and revival of the United Nations Organization", said the deputy foreign minister of the USSR. Attention at the forthcoming session should be concentrated on three problems: first, the international law primacy, secondly, enhancing the role of the main U.N. agencies, thirdly, U.N. peace-keeping operations, said the Soviet diplomat.

It would be exclusively important to back up at the forthcoming session bilateral efforts in the sphere of disarmament with multilateral actions, to use everything positive that was achieved by the U.N. General Assembly's third special session on disarmament. Though the special session failed to pass the concluding document because of the U.S. stand, we are not going to dramatize that, but we deem it necessary to undertake efforts to see to it that the political capital of that U.N. forum be put on a practical plane, said the deputy foreign minister of the USSR. He expressed the hope that the "United States, on making a well-balanced assessment of the third special session, will stop blocking U.N. efforts in the sphere of disarmament". The USSR stands for the multilateral approach to gain stronger foot also with regard to unblocking of conflict and crisis situations, the beginning to which was laid by the political settlement in Afghanistan.

Vladimir Petrovskiy called upon the world community to pay priority attention to questions of ecological safety.

'Important' Nonaligned Movement

LD1309155788 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—"The Non-Aligned Movement is an important political factor in present-day world politics and the positive role now played by this movement is felt keenly at the United Nations", said Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR. He addressed a press conference here today devoted to the coming 43rd U.N. General Assembly session.

"The conference of the Non-Aligned Movement member states at the foreign minister level in Nicosia showed that these countries go to the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session with the intention to shore up by real deeds the positive turn in international relations, to work for disarmament, for the democratization of the world economic relations and for abolishing the vestiges of colonialism and racism", the Soviet diplomat went on. "The Non-Aligned Movement member countries attach particular importance to questions of defusing conflict and crisis situations, which will feature prominently on the agenda of the coming session", he stressed.

Responding to a question put by a journalist, Petrovskiy pointed out that at all forums of the world community the Soviet Union comes out against the use of chemical weapons. The USSR is ready to support any efforts aimed at the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning the use of chemical weapons to be observed scrupulously and persistently. "We do not make any exceptions to this rule", the deputy foreign minister said.

"The current settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is a kind of a model for unblocking other crisis situations. It shows the main direction of this settlement—the need to create external conditions that rule out an opportunity to interfere in internal affairs, and also to create such conditions under which the people could implement their right to choose the path which they wish to pursue".

The Soviet diplomat expressed the hope that at the coming U.N. General Assembly session the world community would succeed in shunting onto practical rails the convocation of a conference on a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

On the forthcoming meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Petrovskiy said that "It is a follow-up on the productive dialogue between the USSR and the United States and we would like this dialogue to be continued as productively in the future".

Zagladin Cited on Arms Talks, Nationalities

LD1009162688 Budapest MTI in English
1508 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)—Saturday's "NEPSZABADSAG" carries an article with Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the CPSU Central Committee, who paid a visit to Budapest recently.

In reply to a question on the Vienna arms limitation talks, Zagladin says: "These talks used to be conducted under a former foreign policy concept even on the Soviet side. This concept overrated in many aspects the importance of the military-strategic foundations of security. In a simplified way I would say, we have always opposed nuclear war and fought for a ban on nuclear weapons but started from the supposition that a war could be won. Thus the military and strategic aspects were overvalued. By now we have unanimously adopted the position that a nuclear war would have no winner, and drawn the logical conclusions, it has become obvious that disarmament is the real guarantee of security."

On the role of small countries: "Although we have never denied the role of small states, we laid emphasis on our relationship with the United States and in some cases with some European countries. Although we declared that we pursued a world policy considering the interests of all countries, our policy has practically narrowed down. The change is manifest in the current practice: Today we strive for developing relations with all countries, starting from the fact that it is not the size but the policy of a country that matters... now the small countries have new opportunities for playing a greater role. World policy ceased to be bipolar, based on two great powers or two blocs, it has really become collective."

Nationality issues, Hungarian-Romanian relations: "Practically, as far as the approach is concerned, I can speak about the Soviet Union as well. We were convinced by our own experience that socialism itself could not solve these existing problems... the issue has become the matter of a real debate with the Arad meeting. Dialogue, even if it is difficult, is better than confrontation in any conflict."

European Parliament's Lord Plumb Views Talks

PM1309104188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
11 Sep 88 Second Edition p 5

[A. Boldinyuk report: "Cooperation Prospects"]

[Text] "The meetings with the Soviet leadership were fruitful for the development of relations between the EEC and the Soviet Union," Lord Plumb, president of the European Parliament, summed up his official visit to our country, which has just ended. The visit by an EEC leader was the first since relations were established between CEMA and the "Common Market."

At a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists Lord Plumb pointed out that a broad exchange of opinions on the progress of restructuring and the development of internal processes in the Soviet Union was conducted during the meetings with A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations. Replying to a question from PRAVDA's correspondent, the head of the European Parliament declared that joint efforts in resolving the problem of protecting the environment and in achieving real successes in disarmament and in ensuring world security are, in his view, the most promising areas of cooperation between European and Soviet parliamentarians. "We must also seek points of contact in the sphere of human rights, which is necessary, above all, for better understanding of each other and for the development of contacts between our peoples," Lord Plumb pointed out. In addition, it is planned in the long term to discuss problems of economic interaction and cooperation in training and raising the qualifications of managerial personnel. In the opinion of the president of the European Parliament, the organization of strong ties with the Soviet Union is also necessary for the EEC, which has outlined its target of creating a unified internal market in 1992.

Soviet Church Official Addresses UN Meeting

PM1309131988 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
9 Sep 88 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in UN Headquarters"]

[Text] On 8 September a meeting took place at the UN headquarters in New York between representatives of the U.S. public and Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galich, permanent member of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church. He is taking part in the 17th General Assembly Conference of Nongovernment Organizations which is being held here.

Metropolitan Filaret talked about the celebrations in the Soviet Union and abroad of the millenium of Russia's Christianization and its significance for developing interchurch relations and expanding ties between peoples.

Replying to questions from participants in the meeting, he turned his attention to how the results of the restructuring and renewal process and the further democratization of Soviet society are being reflected in the life of the Russian Orthodox Church, and noted its contribution to strengthening peace on earth.

Economics Official at Global Forum Urges Reform

AU0909134088 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Sep 88 p 5

[Interview with Boris Fedorov, staff member of the World Economics and International Relations Institute in Moscow, by unidentified correspondent: "Banks Should Be Ventures—Soviet Lecture at the International Financial Conference"; date and place not given—first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Text] A 2-day conference was recently organized in the Szirak Castle Hotel to discuss the future of the international monetary system. Experts from a dozen countries participated in this roundtable conference; both theoretical economists and acting bankers listened to Boris Fedorov's lecture with particular attention. After analyzing the relations between the international financial system and the Soviet economy, Boris Fedorov spoke critically about the Soviet monetary policy, the exchange rate policy, and the changes taking place in the banking system. Following the conclusion of the conference, we asked him about these changes.

[Correspondent] You said that, in your view, the Soviet banking system had not changed, whereas the central bank had charged specialized banks with the task of financing the enterprises. Therefore, it seems that something has, nevertheless, changed; has it not?

[Fedorov] Appearances have changed; only the sign board has changed. Further reforms are needed for the central bank to be able to conduct a genuine financial policy and for the other banks to be able to operate as ventures, and not as some sort of main authority or ministry. Today, these banks do not even apply the rule of charging a fee for their services. As these special banks are called state banks, their presidents think that they are ministers. The real banking reform, therefore, still remains to be carried out.

[Correspondent] When is this expected to be carried out?

[Fedorov] One cannot yet tell. Our Finance Ministry and the bank presidents are not particularly enthusiastic about a real reform. In addition, many people have already become weary of constant modifications and the need to adjust to new regulations, and they want stability.

[Correspondent] Have you described your reform concepts for the first time here at Szirak, or have you already presented them at home?

[Fedorov] I have already published the main thoughts of my present lecture at home, and they were not welcomed unanimously. The president of the Foreign Economic Relations Bank protested about these thoughts with particular vehemence. I must also admit that the publication of these thoughts was not quite smooth, either.

[Correspondent] Do you intend to publish something about what you have heard here at the Sirak conference?

[Fedorov] Of course, I do. I also participated at the Szirak conference 2 years ago and, together with my colleagues, I published a study of this conference in a professional journal, and this article was received with great interest. However, the current meeting has been even more interesting than the one held in 1986, in fact, it was the most interesting and intensive economic conference I have ever participated in. Everyone here tried to describe his own country's problems and to understand the other countries' problems. The British and Swiss participants, in particular, have reacted to my lecture with an open mind. They have even observed things that we cannot notice in Moscow.

[Correspondent] Thus, you are returning home with a lot of experience.

[Fedorov] Indeed, but I gained my most exciting experience in analyzing the Hungarian banking system. Here I see a good example of how a central bank should function, how a trade bank should function, how to create a bonds market, and how to begin a stock exchange operation. I have been urging these changes at home, too, and for this reason—and, naturally, not only for this reason—I will report to my colleagues on what I have heard here.

[Correspondent] We are not fully satisfied with our banking system. How do you evaluate CEMA's financial problems?

[Fedorov] CEMA can become a real integration and it can replace the current bilateral accounting with multilateral accounting only when the money used is real, that is, convertible. The condition for this, however, is the establishment of internal markets in the member countries. Therefore, I must say that, for the time being, it is easier to work out new relations with Western countries than to really renew the relations within CEMA.

Scientists Attend International Chemistry Forum

PM1309100288 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 88 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Doctor of Chemical Sciences I.A. Zakharova, participant in 26th International Conference on Coordination Chemistry in Oporto, by own correspondent P. Golub: "Chemists Share Their Knowledge"; date not given—first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Lisbon—The 26th International Conference on Coordination Chemistry [koordinatsionnaya khimiya] was held in the city of Oporto in northern Portugal with

the participation of delegations from 50 countries, including the Soviet Union. I asked a participant, Doctor of Chemical Sciences I.A. Zakharova, to tell us about the conference and its significance and results.

[Zakharova] A few words about what was discussed at the conference. It was mainly devoted to scientific research in various spheres of coordination chemistry. The main attention was devoted to problems of so-called bioinorganic chemistry and new compounds that have the properties of high temperature superconductors. What does this mean?

In the sphere of bioinorganic chemistry people are making, for instance, highly effective antitumor and antiviral treatment compounds, as well as substances that normalize the exchange of substances in the organism. I must say that Soviet scientists have won internationally recognized successes here. Also in this sphere ecologically harmless fertilizers are being developed, which safeguard our environment and are so necessary to agriculture.

I expect many people have heard of superconductors. The so-called high temperature superconductors are the materials of tomorrow, materials which will enable us to revolutionize the most diverse spheres of our life. The creation of these materials is based on a profound understanding of chemical and physical processes—international cooperation is essential here.

As for the practical side of our participation in the conference, it must be said that we held talks with a Swiss university on the sale of our high technology chemical compounds. Our Portuguese hosts were also interested in our reagents. In general, we Soviet scientists obtained a "twofold benefit" from the conference: We established new scientific ties, which we need, and we introduced our foreign colleagues to our country's achievements in an advanced area of knowledge.

Olympics Security Noted; U.S. Forces Scored

PM1309092188 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 88 Second Edition p 3

[Observer M. Ponomarev Military-Political Review: "The 'Games' Surrounding the Olympics"]

[Excerpts] Less than a week remains before the ceremonial opening of the 24th Summer Olympics. Never before have the games known such a scale. Many thousands of sportsmen and women from 160 countries will be taking part in them, including 520 representatives of Soviet sport. It is appropriate to recall, perhaps, that athletes from 140 countries competed in the 1984 games in Los Angeles.

How can the unprecedentedly broad scale of the present Olympics be explained? There are various reasons. But the main and decisive reason is the noticeable improvement in the international atmosphere, the lowering of tension, and the improvement in relations among many countries. All this is most directly linked with the introduction into the practice of interstate relations of the new political thinking, which was conceived in the Soviet Union. The meetings between the USSR and U.S. leaders, the signing of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles and the beginning of its practical implementation, the dissemination of the ideas of national reconciliation in regions gripped by conflict—Afghanistan, Central America, Cambodia, southern Africa, and the Middle East—irrefutably confirm that fact and by the very nature of things promote movement toward a lasting and secure world peace. [passage omitted]

But there are forces which dislike both the current international atmosphere and the Olympic ideals and traditions. Of course, they cannot directly oppose them today. They have to find pretexts, approaches. And those opposed to the improvement of the international situation have them. In this instance the talk centers on "preventing the threat" (it isn't known who poses that threat) and "safeguarding security" in connection with the Olympics.

Generally speaking, the security measures undertaken in South Korea are unprecedented in the entire history of the Olympics. In total 120,000 policeman and military servicemen prepared to thwart any terror action are responsible for keeping the peace at the Olympics. The need to enlist such large forces to maintain order may be viewed in various ways but, unfortunately, these measures in themselves are no surprise in our complex and contradictory world.

But the following fact does cause surprise to say the least. Large U.S. and Japanese naval forces are approaching the Korean peninsula's shores on that same pretext of safeguarding security. As the Japanese press have reported, during the Seoul Olympics joint Japanese and U.S. naval exercises are to be held off Korea in which two aircraft carrier battle groups headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier "Nimitz" and the attack aircraft carrier "Midway" will take part at the same time. In all more than 170 ships from the two countries including destroyers and submarines, more than 200 aircraft, and over 30,000 servicemen are involved in the exercises. Yet there are already U.S. naval groupings headed by nuclear aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and the battleship "New Jersey" stationed in the region.

The "Midway" has already left the U.S. naval base at Yokosuka heading for the region of the upcoming exercises. The missile cruiser "Bunker Hill" and the destroyer "Fife," the newest ships in the U.S. 7th Fleet, are on the point of joining it. According to press information, they are equipped with Tomahawk sea-launched cruise missiles armed with nuclear warheads. Other ships are massing off the Korean coast.

You can clearly see how dangerous these actions are if you recall that the aircraft carriers and the carrier battle groups possess tremendous power. Ships such as the "Nimitz" are bases for around 100 aircraft with a radius of 1,000 km or more, and more than 40 of them are nuclear capable. The "Midway" also carries over 70 aircraft, including nuclear-capable planes. Each of them, as a rule, operates with 8-10 escort ships (cruisers, destroyers, and frigates). These carrier battle groups, formed into carrier battle formations under a single command, are designed to destroy enemy naval forces and aviation, strike shore-based targets, support ground forces, back up the operations of its own ship formations, and disrupt enemy communications.

The next question is: Just what "security" are those who have sent these powerful naval formations to Korea's shores so concerned to protect? Will the aircraft carriers be used to combat terrorists? Even if they are, the measures taken are clearly absurd and out of proportion. Furthermore, the United States already has "experience" on this score. It was on the pretext of "combating terrorism" that U.S. carrier-based aircraft in the Mediterranean carried out bandit raids several years ago against peaceful Libyan cities, killing perfectly innocent women and children in the process.

That is why the concentration of U.S. and Japanese naval forces off Korea's shores on the eve of the Olympics cannot but alarm the world public. South Korea is already a bridgehead for a powerful grouping of U.S. Armed Forces equipped with tactical nuclear weapons. That grouping numbers over 40,000 men. And the South Korean Army itself has more than 600,000 men. Almost one-third of the state budget is spent on militarist purposes each year, and in addition U.S. military aid to the Seoul regime averages $200 million a year. It is clear that all this cannot help to strengthen stability in the region.

Nor can one fail to be struck by the military cooperation between the United States and Japan, which continues to expand. Tokyo's military policy is based on a "security treaty" with Washington. According to a recently published government Defense White Paper, Japan is planning a further qualitative and quantitative intensification of the "Self-Defense Forces'" armaments and an increase in military spending, in which the country is already first among America's allies. It is believed that the country's military budget for fiscal 1989 will be around 4 trillion yen. Japan's integration into the military structure of not only the United States but also the NATO bloc is becoming increasingly large-scale.

Relying on military cooperation with Japan and a chain of military bases in Korea, Japan, and the Philippines, the United States is seeking to take control of as much of the Asia and Pacific region as possible. R. Armitage, U.S. assistant defense secretary, once said: "U.S. strategy in the Pacific basin is based on forward-based ground and air forces and a powerful naval presence. For our strategic positions it is important to have the possibility of using the facilities at bases overseas (including in South Korea). The U.S. border now extends more than 5,000 miles west of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge."

Armitage wrote recently in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that by any standard U.S. foreign policy in Asia should be deemed successful. It is hard to say what he had in mind—the provocative "camouflaging" of the battleship "Missouri" as a Soviet missile cruiser, the concentration of carrier battle groups off Korea's shores on the eve of the Olympics, or something else. In fact all this demonstrates that Washington still lacks the political will to seriously take part in the processes of consolidating true security in the Asia and Pacific region. The U.S. military-political leadership regards this region primarily as a potential theater of war. And it acts accordingly. How else can you view the systematic concentration close to the USSR's territory of naval strike groupings equal in size with those used in war time? Those groupings, incidentally, also include the ones now approaching the Korean peninsula's shores.

The way to solve all these problems—a real solution, not one based on a show of strength—has long been known. It was set out in the speech by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in Vladivostok in July 1986 and developed in his interview in the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA. In brief, the essence of those proposals was the idea of talks on reducing the activity of naval fleets in the Pacific, first and foremost of ships equipped with nuclear weapons, and the practical discussion of measures on confidence-building and the nonuse of force in the region. More than 2 years have passed since then but there has still been no real reply.

It is time to begin settling the situation which exists on the Korean peninsula. A constructive approach to this problem, based on national reconciliation and a balance of interests, offers an opportunity to ensure peace and stability there. The Soviet Union supports the DPRK Government's efforts in this direction.

A balance of interests and not outings by carrier battle groups—that is what is needed now.

United States & Canada

Paper Cites Dukakis Comments on Pentagon Budget

PM1309135188 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Dukakis on Pentagon Budget"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Sep—Democratic Party presidential candidate M. Dukakis has met in Boston with 11 Democratic congressmen who are specialists in the field of national security and defense. THE WASHINGTON POST reports today that at this meeting, which lasted 2 hours, Dukakis stated that questions of national security and defense are inextricably linked with the federal budget deficit problem. He noted that the United States cannot increase military expenditure while the federal budget deficit remains at its present level—approximately $150 billion. In this connection, Dukakis called for a "stable" Pentagon budget in which priorities would be changed—expenditure would be reduced on several nuclear missiles and the "Star Wars" program, but at the same time more funds would be earmarked for troop training and nonnuclear arms. The holding of this meeting was aimed at dashing criticism from the Republican Party, which accuses Dukakis of "lack of experience" in military affairs. The Republicans are using these assertions as a means of sowing doubt among U.S. voters with regard to Dukakis' platform and reinforcing the lead in the public opinion polls of his rival Vice President G. Bush.

CPSU's Dobrynin Receives Armand Hammer

PM1309135788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talk at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Armand Hammer, eminent public figure, representative of U.S. business circles, and chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corporation, at his request 12 September.

A. Hammer, who is on a business trip to Moscow, said that in the process of improving the political atmosphere between the USSR and the United States, broad U.S. business circles are showing a growing desire to expand mutually advantageous economic cooperation between our countries. A great role in this has been played by M.S. Gorbachev's meetings and talks with representatives of the U.S. political and business world.

As a result, there is growing interest among U.S. companies, including the very largest, in developing practical ties with Soviet organizations and enterprises, although there are problems and difficulties associated with this. A. Hammer, referring to the talks his company had held with Soviet partners, noted definite progress in specific spheres of economic cooperation.

At the end of the talk A. Hammer shared his observations about the current U.S. election campaign, during which the prospects for U.S.-Soviet relations are being actively discussed among foreign policy issues.

U.S.-USSR Construction Commission Meets

PM1309091588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session Results"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Sep—The routine seventh session of the Soviet-American joint commission on cooperation in the sphere of housing and other types of construction was held in Washington 9-10 September. The Soviet delegation was headed by USSR Gosstroy First Deputy Chairman L.A. Bibin and the U.S. delegation by U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development S.R. Pierce.

During the session the results of the implementation of agreed projects were examined, working plans were clarified, and the schedule for carrying out work and exchanging delegations in future years was agreed on.

It was agreed that the next, eighth, joint session will be held in September 1989 in Moscow.

Reagan Approves Satellite Deal With PRC

PM1309090588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 88 Second Edition p 5

[From TASS roundup dated 10 September under rubric "Planet's 24 Hours": "United States-PRC"]

[Text] President Reagan has adopted a decision to grant the PRC licenses to put U.S.-made commercial communications satellites into space. State Department spokesman C. Redman reported this. The satellites include two made for Australia by the Hughes Aircraft Company, as well as a satellite whose launch is planned in the interests of an Anglo-Chinese consortium with its headquarters in Hong Kong. The State Department intends to officially inform the U.S. Congress and the member countries of the Coordinating Committee for Controlling Exports to Socialist Countries of its decision.

China

Hubei Amity Group Returns to Beijing

OW1309132188 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] A delegation from the Hubei Provincial Branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association, led by provincial branch Vice Chairman (Shen Jiang), returned to Beijing on 12 September after winding up a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Ukrainian Chapter of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

During the visit, the Chinese delegation was received by the leaders of Kiev Oblast and Kiev City. The Chinese visitors attended a discussion at the Ukrainian Chapter of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Before its departure from Moscow, the Chinese delegation called on the leaders of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

PRC Paper's 'Full Support' for Reunification

PM1309100088 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 88 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov report: "Readiness for Dialogue"]

[Text] Beijing—The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has expressed full support for the idea of establishing mutual trust between the Chinese living on either side of the Formosa Strait, put forward by Chen Lifu and other veterans of the Kuomintang Party. The crux of their proposal is the reunification of China on the basis of Chinese culture.

The commentary assesses highly the veterans' proposal, because "it accords with the spirit of the historical development of events on the two sides of the Formosa Strait in the direction of the peaceful reunification of China." The commentary says, in particular: "The CPC and the Kuomintang should begin dialogue as soon as possible, set aside the sense of injury, achieve mutual understanding, and, together with all patriotic organizations and the people, advance the cause of the reunification of China." The commentary reaffirms the CPC's readiness to hold consultations with the Taiwan authorities on economic and cultural cooperation.

West Should Follow PRC, USSR Nuclear Lead

OW1309121788 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Filippov commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee ratified the No 2 and No 3 Protocols of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty. In this connection, our station commentator Filippov has the following to say:

China has become the second country following the Soviet Union to sign this treaty. This step taken by China is of great significance for the consolidation of peace and security in Asia, which China has declared on many occasions as one of the major objectives of its foreign policy.

As is universally known, socialist countries have consistently pursued a policy of establishing nuclear free zones in various parts of the world. The Soviet Union and China have supported the DPRK's proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear free region, as well as a proposal by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations for establishing a nuclear free zone in Southeast Asia. The commitment made by the Soviet Union and China not to be the first to use nuclear weapons will be an important factor for putting these proposals into action. This is why our two countries have responded to the appeal by the South Pacific countries and recognized their region as a nuclear free zone.

What is the attitude of the other nuclear powers; namely, the United States, Britain, and France, which have their own territories in the South Pacific? It is understandable that in order to implement the Rarotonga Treaty in a true sense, all nuclear powers must abide by the treaty. Although it was adopted over 2 and ½ years ago, these nuclear powers have flatly refused to sign the treaty. Why? The United States and its allies do not want to be bound by the document which may jeopardize their strategic interests and frustrate their efforts to deploy nuclear weapons in the South Pacific Ocean.

The United States has all along opposed any proposal for establishing a nuclear free zone because of its [words indistinct] nuclear theory. Over the past 15 years, the United States has continuously obstructed efforts to make the Pacific Ocean a nuclear free zone. At a recent UN General Assembly session, the U.S. delegation voted against a resolution to turn the South Pacific into a region of peace and cooperation. Last May, President Reagan declared that the United States would not endorse the proposal for establishing a nuclear free zone in Southeast Asia. France has continued to conduct nuclear tests on the Mururoa Coral Reefs covered by the Rarotonga Treaty. Aren't these actions in violation of the aspirations of the people in the Asian-Pacific region for peace and cooperation? If the Western powers really want peace, why do they not follow the move taken by the Soviet Union and China?

'Great Potential' for Local PRC Border Trade

OW1309110088 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Ivanov commentary]

[Text] According to a report from Heilongjiang Province a few days ago, the Harbin City Foreign Trade Company has signed trade agreements totaling 100 million Swiss francs, the currency currently used in settling bilateral trade, with the RSFSR's Maritime Kray and Kharbarovsk Kray. Half of (?the agreements) have already been fulfilled.

Border trade between the two countries has been expanding. However, this is not the main point of my commentary. What I would like to point out is that the trade is handled directly by the local governments of the two countries without going through their central trade organizations. This new form for developing Soviet-Chinese cooperation has great potential.

Border trade is nothing new to our two countries. In the 1950's, it constituted a large chunk of the total bilateral trade, but it was conducted by the central trade organizations through rigid formality. The border trade in the early 1980's was also handled by the central trade organizations. However, practical benefit of Soviet-Chinese cooperation has demanded a new and more progressive form, and the two countries have successfuly explored a new way for developing economic ties. At the third meeting of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation held in Beijing last June, the two governments signed a number of documents, including an agreement on establishing direct links and joint ventures between Soviet socialist republics, krays, and oblasts and Chinese provinces and autonomous regions. This agreement has been smoothly implemented. China's Liaoning Province has participated in the border trade. The RSFSR's Chita Oblast has signed contracts with the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Consumer cooperatives in Tajik SSR have established direct links with the Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region. Heilongjiang Province has actively developed trade with all Soviet krays and oblasts. In short, the situation is excellent.

Talks and agreements between the two countries have touched upon not only the exchanges of goods but also the establishment of joint industrial ventures and other enterprises, as well as the exchanges of new industrial and agricultural technologies. Trade fairs held in each other's country have been great successes. Export commodity fairs have also been held in each other's country. Both have been satisfied with the fruitful results of direct links as each has supplied the other with useful goods. The supply of goods has been made without using foreign exchange, thus reducing shipping time and expenses. Both sides have candidly admitted shortcomings and discussed potentials yet to be explored, which, in fact, are great. It is important that both sides have agreed that there are great prospects for border cooperation, because this will in turn help strengthen relations between the two countries and their people.

Northeast Asia

U.S. Nuclear Weapons in South Korea 'Confirmed'

LD1309125088 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, September 13 TASS—A former commander of U.S. 1st Army Corps in South Korea had admitted that there are American nuclear weapons in the south of the Korean peninsula.

Lt-Gen. (retired) John Cushman made the unprecedented confession at a U.S.-South Korean military symposium in Seoul, the South Korean television network MBC has reported.

It quoted Cushman as saying that nuclear weapons were no longer required for the defence of South Korea.

According to press reports, William Taylor, deputy director of the American Institute for International Strategic Studies, confirmed at the symposium that the 43,000-strong contingent of American troops permanently deployed in South Korea was armed with nuclear weapons.

Scholar Titarenko Attends Symposium in Seoul

Stresses Economic Ties

SK1309014488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Sep 88 p 6

[Text] Mikhail L. Titarenko, director of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, yesterday delivered a speech on Soviet policies toward Korea and the prospect of Korean-Soviet economic cooperation at Hanyang University.

Titarenko, advisory [as published] to Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Mikhail Gorvachev, flew into Seoul Sunday at the invitation of the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, Hanyang University.

Titarenko, leading a five-member delegation from the institute, plans to exchange views with Korean scholars on Korea-Soviet relations and the economic and political situation in the Far East.

He is also scheduled to meet business leaders during his stay here.

Notes 'New Political Thinking'

SK1209133488 Seoul YONHAP in English 1234 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—A scholar at the Soviet Academy of Sciences said Monday the decision by the Soviet leadership to participate in the Seoul Olympics came as a manifestation of a new political thinking.

Dr. M.L. Titarenko, director of Institute of Far Eastern Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, also said he thinks that the Soviet Union and South Korea would promote, step by step, mutual beneficial trade and economic relations.

In a keynote speech at the joint Korea-Soviet seminar sponsored by Sino-Soviet Institute at Seoul's Hanyang University, the Soviet scholar said if the Soviet leadership had adhered to previous policy, they would not have decided to take part in the Seoul games.

We do not impose our ideas, our system...on others. Perestroyka means the respect for other countries' identity, way of thinking, national interest and security, he said while referring to the open-door policy launched by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Touching cautiously on South-North Korean relations, Titarenko said his country is seeking the peaceful settlement for the Korean question, adding that, we pay highest possible respect to the people living in both parts of the Korean peninsula.

South and North Korea, divided since the end of World War II in 1945, technically remain at war although the Korean Armistice halted a three-year fratricidal war in 1953. The Soviet Union, a strong ally of North Korea, has no diplomatic relation with South Korea.

As for economic cooperation between the Soviet and South Korea, Titarenko apparently envisioned rosy prospect by saying, the two countries will know each other as a partner, not as a warrior. The time will come for such a development. We should proceed toward the development step by step, stage by stage and by sombre realism.

Titarenko, a specialist in Soviet foreign policy in East Asia, acknowledged that the two countries have had relations in a number of fields indirectly for a well-understood reason.

He, however, said the frequent contacts between the people of two countries, including recent performances in Seoul by the Soviet artists, will promote the understanding by the two countries, thereby creating a favorable environment for the improved relations between them.

I am sure that South Korea should be a reliable partner for the Soviets and also the Soviet Union will become a reliable partner for South Korea, he said.

Citing Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech in July 1986 that outlined the Soviet open door policy and the frame of its Far East development, Titarenko said the Soviet leader's speech was a declaration aimed at seeking coexistence of countries in the Far Eastern and Pacific regions.

The Soviet scholar said the Soviet Far East, including Vladivostok, is a promising region for economic cooperations with the Asian and Pacific countries.

He listed shipbuilding, machine building, computer and robot industries as well as light and consumer goods industries as industrial fields feasible for South Korean businesses to invest in the Soviet Far East region.

Mongolia's Gombosuren Stops Over in Moscow

PM1309155188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 88 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under "Official Reports" rubric]

[Text] Ts. Gombosuren, Mongolian minister of foreign affairs, stopped over in Moscow on 11 September en route for home from Nicosia where he took part in the conference of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Commentary Says Solarz Burma Visit Interference

BK1309133188 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Aleksandr Vladimirov commentary: "Why Did a Washington Representative Visit Burma?"]

[Text] U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz in quite well known in many Asian countries. He, an experienced diplomat, is described as an interesting dialogue partner and is believed to be an amicable person. But it seems that Solarz always chooses to travel at times when circumstances appear to be the most confusing. Solarz, who heads the U.S. Congressional Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, has for some time now proven himself to be an expert troubleshooter.

Solarz visited Burma in early September when the situation there was very tense, and the demonstrations being conducted by the opposition forces to force out the government of President Maung Maung were the most active. Why did the U.S. Government representative visit Burma? Roughly describing the nature of his visit there, Solarz said he wanted to find out how the crisis in Burma could affect U.S. interests in the region.

But, as far as we know, there are no investments by U.S. monopoly companies in Burma nor are there any military bases of the Pentagon there. Also, Burma is not a country like Pakistan which is considered a strategic ally by Washington. In addition, Washington leaders do not have arbitration right regarding democratic and human rights in Burma. Whatever the facts may be, it is starkly clear from his public statements that Solarz did want to play that role.

In Burma, Solarz had talks with President Dr Maung Maung, other government officials, and the opposition leaders. Following that, he flew to Bangkok and made a series of statements. From the tone and essence of his statements, it is doubtful that he visited Burma merely as an observer. For instance, he tried to suggest the type of system and government that the Burmese people should have. As if he has forgotten what international diplomatic norms are, Solarz quite blatantly interfered in the internal affairs of Burma. Surely, an experienced envoy like Solarz would not try pleading ignorance about the fact that his statements would tilt the balance heavily to one side under the circumstances that prevailed in early September.

Isn't it surprising that the U.S. envoy, who said he had come to Burma to consider the interests of the United States, suddenly decides to give much consideration to the interests of Burma? What did he have in mind when he tried to mix the U.S. interests in Burma with the interests of the Burmese people themselves? Burma is not Texas, and political beliefs in Burma can be vastly

different from the modalities of America. Solarz' conduct in Burma brings us to mind his performance in the Philippines when confusion reigned in that country.

At the time, Solarz tried to link openly U.S. assistance and the unrestricted withdrawal of U.S. business profits from that country with the presence of U.S. military bases there. This is not surprising because the U.S. State Department has been operating in accordance with its policy of lesser confrontations in the Philippines and many other Third World countries. Simply put, it means that the United States will exploit the domestic hardship of developing countries to further its own interests. The modus operandi, however, should be behind the smokescreen of democratic and human rights.

The question to raise here is: Does Solarz' statements then mean that Burma has now become the target of such attempts? The U.S. Senate has already passed a resolution to support the movement for democracy in Burma. The demands for greater democratic freedom in Burma are a natural consequence of the development of social relations in that country. But the Burmese people themselves may not accept the advice given from outside about what sort of democracy they should have. Also, the style of democracy dreamed of by the Burmese people may not be the same as, for instance, the style propagandized in U.S. publications.

An incident in Burma comes to mind here. While strolling down University Avenue, I entered a sidewalk stall where I was amazed to find a wide selection of Western magazines and books that can be borrowed. I was also given to understand that there were books kept hidden but available only to old customers. Since it was not easy to obtain or buy such books, I failed to see how a small shop of that stature could stock new books of such a wide selection. When I raised that question, the young shopkeeper said he got them at give away prices from Washington Park. It dawned on me that Washington Park was the U.S. Embassy compound at a beautiful location in Rangoon city. But it has to be pointed out that publicizing the American way of life through publications is something different from what Stephen Solarz is trying to do; that is, mixing propaganda with diplomatic norms.

Near East & South Asia

PRAVDA on Kabul Bombing, 'Extremists' Plan

PM1309145588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 First Edition p 5

["On the Spot" report by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent: "What Is Visible in the Explosion Flashes?"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 Sep—Piles of crushed, charred metal, bloodstains on the sidewalk, smashed windows of houses... It is a terrible thing to say, but this picture I encountered on one of the main trading streets of the city is becoming an almost common sight in Kabul. It was here that an explosion was heard on Sunday, near the "Afgan Cart" trading company building. The explosive was placed in a cab. The wounded were taken away to the nearest hospital—passing by I saw people crowding around its gates, trying to find out something about their relatives. So far 13 people have died, including 4 children. The number of wounded will be specified later. One thing is clear: There were no servicemen among the victims—they were all peaceful people going downtown to do their shopping.

What have they done to deserve this? Why did they become the extremists' victims? Afghans who witnessed the crimes are asking these questions. Abdul Same Kokor, who works at the Kabul blood transfusion center, cannot stop asking: "Did people really do this? Were they really Muslims?"

"As a journalist you have an obligation to write about this crime," soldier Tadzh Muhammad insists. "Let the world know what the bandits are doing to their compatriots. Where do you think they get the explosives? Who is supplying them with weapons? We know exactly who—Pakistan, the United States, and certain other countries. And this after signing the Geneva agreements!"

The plan of the extremists from the "irreconcilables" camp is obvious: to destabilize the situation in Kabul with all means at their disposal, to confuse the city's inhabitants, to keep them living in a state of uncertainty, and to provoke discontent with the authorities. It is clear that the echo of the explosion, which could be heard across the capital, was particularly loud. "We know that Gulbuddin issued an order to his henchmen—there are some in the city: Blow up whatever you like, only cause chaos and fear in the city," Ikram, a people's militia officer, told me. "The missile attacks against children, women, and old people have the same objective. But the extremists will not achieve their goal. We have enough strength and endurance to halt the crimes."

The capital's security service is operating vigorously and decisively. A few days ago, for instance, a truck which had come from Peshawar was seized. Around 1.5 metric tons of plastic explosives—material significantly more powerful than TNT—was found in it. Yesterday a bomb containing 8 kg of explosives was found just in time on the busy Maiwand Street. The terrorists' tracks lead to Pakistan. Centers for training saboteurs continue to operate there, and an endless stream of weapons for the extremists continues to flow from there. The flashes from the blasts in Kabul cast light on the true value of the Pakistani leaders' assurances that their country is "sincerely fulfilling" the Geneva agreements.

Afghan Rebel Rocket Attacks on Rise

PM1409095188 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Sep 88 p 3

[Article by international observer M. Nepesov: "Rocket Terror Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] Virtually not a day passes without some city or other in Afghanistan being subjected to rocket fire or

artillery shelling. The international airport in Kabul was recently fired on by ground-to-ground missiles. Civilian aircraft were damaged as a result of this barbaric action. Several rockets fell on residential areas next to the airport. Gardeyz city, the center of the border province of Paktia, was recently subjected to rocket fire. Dozens of civilians died and houses and stores were destroyed.

Only relatively recently rocket attacks were sporadic and, I would say, cowardly. In unleashing a burst of untargeted fire, generally at night, the bandits who are now called "the intransigent opposition" would scatter through the hamlets near the city, directing their rocket launchers at random. They were clearly aware that immediately after they had been fired a retaliatory strike would be delivered against the place from which the rocket had been launched.

But now the rocket terror against the civilian population has acquired unprecedented force. Over the past month there have been over 50 bombardments in Kabul, Bamian, Vardak, Qandahar, Laghman, and other provinces. Of course, it is primarily the direct executors of these punitive actions who are guilty of the grave new crimes against the Afghan people. But to whom is it not clear that they could not take a single step unless they could rely on broad and constantly increasing military and financial support from abroad? Pakistan has essentially become the main base for the anti-Afghan formations. Sophisticated weapons including U.S. heavy rockets with a range of up to 70 km are crossing the border in a constant flow from the Pakistani Army depots.

The result is that it seems the well-known agreements in Geneva were signed by just one side, that is by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, while the hands of the so-called opposition forces and their patrons in Pakistan and the United States were tied. Many cases of Pakistan's direct interference in Afghanistan events are known. Three Pakistani officers arrived in Nangarhar from Peshawar for inspection purposes. In Qandahar Province 11 Pakistani military officials are engaged in planning acts of terrorism and control the safekeeping of ammunition. In addition, the Pakistani authorities are doing everything to prevent the return home of Afghan refugees. The new Pakistani leadership has just rejected Kabul's proposal to discuss the situation which has taken shape.

The question naturally arises: Why is Pakistan sabotaging the Geneva accords so provocatively and, ultimately, where is it getting the supermodern weapons which eventually reach the Afghan rebels? As the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK stressed, a few weeks before the signing of the documents in Geneva the United States, through Pakistan, supplied the Afghan opposition with arms worth over $1 billion. According to eyewitnesses, the magazine points out, the region bordering on Afghanistan has now become a gigantic arms depot. Supporters of the "intransigents" are also found in other countries. Saudi Arabia has become a major weapons supplier for them. There are over 100 military advisers from that country participating in the armed opposition formations on Afghan territory. It has also become known that a sabotage center has been opened not far from Paris where the anti-Afghan forces go through a "science course." A large number of French military advisers is operating on Afghan territory in the ranks of the bandit formations.

The facts thus attest that outside interference in Afghan affairs has switched to an even more active phase. One forms the impression that Pakistan and the United States view the implementation of the Geneva agreements as "a game with one set of goal posts" and are trying in practice to reduce the matter merely to the observance of the deadline for withdrawing the limited Soviet troop contingent. They themselves are stoking the rocket terror against the civilian population of Afghanistan. Neither Islamabad nor Washington should forget that these unlawful actions are incompatible with the commitments these countries made in Geneva.

Radios Launch New Campaign Against Afghanistan
PM1309132188 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 First Edition p 3

[Report by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Oliynik under the rubric "Kabul on the Line": "Intervention From the Air"]

[Text] A veritable intervention from the air has now been launched against the Republic of Afghanistan. It has the graphic nature of ideological aggression, and the current gamble is on lies and slander. Thus "Radio Pakistan"—Islamabad's official mouthpiece—recently poured out yet another barrelful of lies and misinformation regarding the situation taking shape in Afghanistan since the planned withdrawal, in strict accordance with the Geneva agreements, of subunits of the limited contingent of Soviet troops and their replacement with Afghan Army units. In its slanderous broadcasts, this radio station talks of how "the Afghan mujahidin have achieved complete control over Qandahar Province and have cut off the Kabul-Qandahar road" and even stated that "Afghan troops have left this province.."

In turn the BBC, citing a report from the "Afghan Government" in Pakistan, stated that "Soviet military units are being airlifted to the south of the country to drive back the mujahidin from Qandahar." A figure—500—is even cited as the number of Soviet soldiers allegedly transported to Qandahar. Your correspondent was told by Lieutenant General B. Gromov, commander of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, that Soviet troops left Qandahar Province in the first half of August. Incidentally, this was reported in both the Soviet and the foreign press. There is no need for Soviet servicemen to return to Qandahar because Afghan Army units are reliably defending the province. According to a statement by Lt Gen 'Abdul Gafur, first deputy chief of general staff of the Afghan Armed Forces, since the

Soviet units' withdrawal from Qandahar the rebels have made several attempts to capture it. But all their attempts have been repulsed by units of the army corps and infantry division.

As is well known, there are no longer any Soviet garrisons in 21 Afghan provinces. The entire defense and protection of administrative centers, roads, and communications there has been assigned to the Afghan Army and people's militia units. Although it is difficult initially, the Republic's Armed Forces are coping successfully with the tasks set before them. Life is proceeding normally in Jalalabad and Gardeyz, Ghazni and Qalat, whose inevitable fall was predicted by Western radio immediately after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

This generates hysterical malice in the opponents of the policy of national conciliation in Afghanistan. They are seeking to do everything to prevent the stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan, to create in the provinces, especially those from which the Soviet garrisons are withdrawing, an atmosphere of chaos and uncertainty, and to undermine the positions of President Najibullah and the Afghan Government, which are firmly and consistently pursuing a policy of national conciliation.

The present scope of the West's psychological warfare against the Republic of Afghanistan is unprecedented. Every day over 50 voices of Western radio wage an unbridled, malicious anti-Afghan campaign over the air. The total volume of the hostile voices' radio broadcasting is currently about 150 hours a week. Dozens of stationary transmitters created with money from the CIA and other Western intelligence services have been placed along the Afghan-Pakistani border.

Among the slanderous pack of radio voices a leading role continues to belong to the Western subversive radio centers—the Voice of America, the BBC, Radio Liberty, Deutschewelle, Radio Free Europe, and Radio Israel. VOA alone broadcasts about 10 hours a day in Pashto and Dari. The "Radio Peshawar" and "Radio Karachi" stations, maintained by the CIA and other Western special services and operating from Pakistani territory, are particularly zealous in their unrestrained speculation on the events in Afghanistan and they discredit the Soviet internationalist servicemen and the Soviet Union's economic aid to the Afghan people.

Lies and slander are also used by the subversive radio voices to cover up and justify the bloody deeds of those "fighters for the faith" who are not embarking on conciliation and are continuing to sow death and destruction in the country.

Lies are also used to cover up the flagrant violations of the Geneva agreements by the Pakistani authorities. It should be stressed that the Pakistani authorities have not only so far failed to eliminate the material base of the Afghan counterrevolution but are, on the contrary, promoting the creation of new bases on Pakistani territory. An example of this is the recent report that thousands of rocket missiles for the rebels, including about 300 Stinger and Blowpipe rockets, have been shipped to the spurs of the Khyber on Pakistani Army transport.

As is well known, any lie has short legs. However the Western conductors of the psychological warfare may rage, they will not succeed in using floods of lies and fabrications to conceal the true situation in Afghanistan, which is marching along the difficult path of national conciliation and is strictly fulfilling the Geneva agreements.

Ziaul Haq Plane Wreckage Sent to U.S.

LD1209234788 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Washington September 12 TASS—The wreckage of the plane in which Pakistani President Ziaul Haq died as a result of the air crash on August 17 were moved to the United States. Parts of the fuselage and engines of the U.S.-made C-130 Hercules were delivered by Air Force transports in secret to the United States ten days ago, UPI news agency reports quoting a statement by a U.S. Administration spokesman. They are currently studied by experts of the Pentagon, the CIA and also manufacturing firms.

Islamabad agreed very reluctantly to the movement of the Hercules remains to the United States, UPI point out.

'Lies' on Tartus, Other Issues Spread by West

TA1309204388 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1630 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Israeli media have again joined the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. This time they quote knowledgable sources as saying that the Soviets are building or at least planning to build a naval base in Tartus in Syria. No proof is provided since it is impossible to prove something that does not exist. The only thing to do is make a lot of noise.

Only a month ago another propaganda bubble on the same subject burst. In a grandiose declaration, the media reported that the Soviets had transferred to Syria technology for producing chemical weapons. In the end even the progovernment media had to admit that there was no foundation to that report. It was another example of a journalistic red herring. What a surprise: The sources on which all these type of reports are based are American. The tall tales about the chemical weapons were provided by a secret CIA report leaked to the press. The fairy tale about the Tartus naval base was founded on a secret report to Congress by William Steadman, chairman of the National Security Agency. The impression is that any secret report that includes charges against the USSR is leaked to the press even before the classified label is stuck on it. But this is not really a subject to joke about.

The spreading of reports about the Soviet Union's aggressive preparations is one of the main activities of the West's secret services, and the public they are aiming at is not only in Israel.

Reports are being published about Russian submarines near the Stockholm harbor and about Soviet bases in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Immediately after each report is proved false, yet another lie surfaces. The propagandists in the West believe that if they incessantly spread lies about the Soviet Union, in the final analysis some of the public will become suspicious of and hostile to our country. The campaign reached a new peak [words indistinct] restructuring, democratization, and glasnost in the USSR upset the image of the enemy for some people in the West.

Besides the overall goal, there is another aim that is intended for Israel. In the West there are those who are very interested in preserving the present situation, since Israel is totally dependent on the United States and there are no relations between it and socialist countries. As is widely known, as far back as last year Mikhail Gorbachev described the lack of relations with Israel as an anomaly.

The West, which exploits the Jewish state as its expeditionary force in the war against nationalist liberation movements in the Middle East, apparently views this as a normal situation and does not want it to change. They frighten the Israeli public with the imaginary Soviet military threat. There were also scoops about Israel published in the West apparently aimed at the Soviet public and countries in Eastern Europe. [Word indistinct] in the West fear the success of glasnost, and they deliberately limit its scope and ignore its [words indistinct]. This evaluation by the Israeli scientist [name indistinct] Kohen was published in 'AL HAMISHMAR. The anti-Soviet campaign over the alleged building of the naval base in Tartus in Syria strengthens the [words indistinct], but will the Israeli public forever continue to believe all the lies disseminated in the West about the Soviet Union?

UN Head Invites Iran, Iraq to New York Talks

LD1309172288 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva September 13 TASS—United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has invited Iran and Iraq to meet in New York on September 22 for consultations, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali-Akbar Velayati told reporters today after the third plenary session at Iran-Iraq talks.

Iran accepted the invitation, which was supported by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq, refrained from making any comment.

Indian President Greets Gromyko From Plane

PM1309143388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From Aboard the Aircraft"]

[Text] Flying over USSR territory, Indian President R. Venkataraman has sent a telegram to A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressing warm greetings on behalf of the Indian people and on his own behalf. The cable notes: We are profoundly glad that the friendship and cooperation between our countries continue to strengthen and develop for the good of our two peoples. The Indian president sent the friendly Soviet people best wishes for their further prosperity and well-being.

Condolences Sent to Ershad on Floods

PM1309100488 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 88 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Deep Condolences"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Bangladeshi President Hussain Mohammad Ershad a telegram expressing deep condolences on the natural disaster that has hit Bangladesh—the floods which have caused deaths and devastation.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Malagasy Party Congress, Resolutions Reported

PM1309122388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Congress Party for Malagasy Independence Congress Ends"]

[Text] Antananarivo, 11 Sep—The 11th Congress of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), which is currently celebrating its 30th anniversary, ended here today under the banner of loyalty to the ideas of scientific socialism, the interests of working people, and the tasks of building a society of social justice in Madagascar. It was attended by 1,250 delegates from all the country's provinces. Delegations from communist and workers parties in a number of African, Asian, European, and American countries were present at the congress. They included a CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Mendybayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Alma-Ata Kazakh Communist Party Obkom.

The forum approved a number of resolutions giving a principled assessment of the present situation in the country and in the world and outlining the basic spheres of activity in the upcoming period.

Only scientific socialism can lead to genuine freedom and independence, the resolution "On Domestic Policy" stresses.

The AKFM welcomed the signing of the USSR-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. The start of its implementation, the resolution "On International Policy" notes, shows people the way to safeguard peace and security. The congress participants declared their support for the course of completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and creating a nuclear-free and nonviolent world. They roundly condemned the plans to create new types of weapons of mass destruction and extend the arms race to space. They called for the elimination of all foreign military bases, above all those where nuclear armaments are sited. This applies to the U.S. strategic naval base on Diego Garcia Island, which is very close to Madagascar, delegates stressed. The Indian Ocean must be a zone of peace.

The resolution expresses support for the CPSU course of restructuring and democratization in the interests of the people and in accordance with the "More Socialism, More Democracy" slogan. The members of the AKFM—a party that has chosen scientific socialism as its theory—are expected to utilize the Soviet Communists' experience and learn to put it into practice, the document notes.

The AKFM expressed militant solidarity with the struggle of the African majority in South Africa against racism and apartheid. The congress demanded the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners in South Africa and the revocation of the death sentences on the "Sharpeville Six."

The delegates elected the AKFM's leading bodies—the Politburo and Central Committee. Richard Andriamanjato was reelected party national chairman and Gisele Rabesahala became secretary general.

Mendybayev Delegation Returns

PM1309141388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Mendybayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Alma-Ata Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, today left for home from Madagascar. The delegation had been taking part in the 11th Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM) Congress. It was received by L. Andrianarahinjaka, president of the Malagasy National People's Assembly, and Malagasy Prime Minister V. Ramahatra.

Tarazevich Attends Ethiopian Embassy Reception

PM1309135988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On Revolution Day"]

[Text] Wolde Asrat, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 12 September to mark the national holiday—Revolution Day.

The reception was attended by G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

East Europe

Reportage on Zaykov Working Visit to Sofia

Arrival, Activities Noted

LD1209224088 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast; corespondent Golovanov report from Sofia—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At the airport in the Bulgarian capital, Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov was met by Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Ivan Panev, first secretary of Sofia City Party Committee; and other comrades. Comrade Sharapov, our ambassador in Bulgaria, was also present.

In the afternoon, Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov met with members of the Bureau of the Sofia City Party Committee and of the Executive Committee of the Soviet of the Capital. At the meeting, Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Party Committee of the capital city's BCP organization, described in detail the activities of Sofia's Communists and how the decisions of the national party conference—which took place at the beginning of this year—are being implemented. Comrade Panev underlined that restructuring in the countries of the socialist community is becoming international in nature.

Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov briefed his Bulgarian friends on how Communists in the Soviet land and Muscovites have embarked upon implementing a major stage of restructuring based upon decisions of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference. [video shows Panev, then Zaykov, addressing meeting]

The main square of the Bulgarian capital: a wreath is laid at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov; red carnations are placed at the foot of the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. [video shows Zaykov arranging ribbons on wreath at Dimitrov's mausoleum; flowers at Lenin monument, Zaykov and Panev paying tribute]

Later in the afternoon, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov. In a conversation which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere, Comrade Zhivkov pointed out that Bulgarian Communists and the working people of the Republic welcome the CPSU's policy of renewal of all spheres of life of Soviet society.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the main orientations of the CPSU's organizational and political work in implementing the decisions of the 19th party conference, and on the problems of radical economic reform and its measures. It was pointed out in the conversation that relations between our countries are developing in a positive manner and are strengthening the brotherhood of our peoples and cooperation between our parties. [video shows Zaykov and Zhivkov smiling, conversing while sitting in easy chairs]

Visits Sofia City Plant

AU1309195688 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] The second day of the working visit paid to our country by Lev Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow City Committee, began with a meeting at the Sofia BCP Municipal Committee in Serdika municipality.

Snezhana Slavcheva, first secretary of the BCP Municipal Committee, described how the leadership and workers from over 100 enterprises situated on the territory of the municipality are working for the development of Sofia's economy. The existence of five scientific institutes and seven technical development bases creates favorable conditions for modern, scientific-technical services to benefit industry.

During the talk between Comrade Lev Zaykov and the leadership of the municipality, questions of restructuring within the party organs were touched upon. The guest stated that this restructuring is a precondition for the improvement of socialist democracy and for the transformation of the state [words indistinct].

Later on the guest visited the Vulcho Ivanov plant. He discussed questions pertaining to the new economic mechanism, technological innovation, and improving production quality. Dimitur Dimitrov, director of the plant, and Elena Zlateva, chairman of the "Industry for Man" association spoke on the basic issues of our light industry.

Demonstrating the latest models in men's and women's fashions, produced by the [word indistinct] economic trust, they described the organization of mass consumer goods production in our country.

Comrade Lev Zaykov expressed interest in organizational and production questions and spoke of the experience of the CPSU Moscow City Committee in solving similar problems.

Subsequently, a cocktail party was given at the USSR Embassy on the occasion of Comrade Lev Zaykov's visit to our country.

Later in the day Comrade Lev Zaykov visited the Central Universal Department Store and other trade enterprises on Vitosha Boulevard. He also visited the People's Palace of Culture and attended a folklore performance.

The guest was accompanied by Comrade Grisha Filipov, Comrade Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, and USSR Ambassador Viktor Sharapov.

PRAVDA Cites Visit

PM1409092188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Fraternal Peoples"]

[Text] L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, left Moscow for Sofia 12 September on a working visit at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

He was seen off at the airport by N.N. Slyunkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee and Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

G. Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

L.N. Zaykov arrived in Sofia the same day. He was met at the capital's airport by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and I. Panev, first secretary of Sofia BCP City Committee.

V.V. Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was among the welcoming party.

L.N. Zaykov laid a wreath at the G. Dimitrov Mausoleum in the Bulgarian capital's central square.

Red carnations were laid at the V.I. Lenin Monument.

L.N. Zaykov was received by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. The Bulgarian leader noted that the BCP and Bulgarian working people welcome the CPSU's line of renewing all spheres of Soviet society's life. The restructuring processes gathering pace in both countries are creating the most favorable situation for

fruitful Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in all spheres. He gave information about the work being done by the BCP to implement the decisions of the 13th congress and the national party conference. The aim of these efforts is to achieve a higher quality of socialism in Bulgaria.

L.N. Zaykov noted that Soviet people are following with great attention the BCP's efforts to reshape all aspects of Bulgarian society's life. The meeting between the CPSU and BCP leaders held in Moscow a year ago gave impetus to the galvanization of cooperation between the two parties and the enhancement of the level of Soviet-Bulgarian relations as a whole. The participation of local party committees in this cooperation has been noticeably increased. In this context we are examining the ties between Moscow and Sofia, whose development and deepening accords with the fundamental interests of the fraternal peoples and the spirit of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee briefed T. Zhivkov in detail about the main avenues of the CPSU's organizational and political work in implementing the decisions of the 19th all-union party conference, and touched on the main aspects of improving Soviet society's political structure.

Considerable attention was devoted to the problems of deepening the radical economic reform being carried out in the USSR. L.N. Zaykov talked in detail about the new approaches to planning, the experience of switching enterprises and sectors to full economic accountability, and the introduction of territorial economically accountable formations, stressing the growth in local soviets' economic autonomy.

During the talk it was noted that the fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria are confidently developing along an ascendant line in the interests of both peoples and the entire socialist community. Experience of the work of the CPSU and the BCP in implementing the course of restructuring was exchanged. The sides devoted particular attention to the development of new forms of cooperation between the two fraternal countries, to integration in the sphere of the economy and science, and to the creation of new technologies. Moscow and Sofia should set an example in this respect.

The Bulgarian leader noted that Bulgarian working people welcome the humane peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state—the result of the triumph of the course of restructuring and new political thinking.

Taking part in the talk, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, were G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and V.V. Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

On the first day of L.N. Zaykov's stay in the Bulgarian capital a meeting was held with members of the Sofia BCP City Committee Bureau and People's Council Executive Committee.

I. Panev, first secretary of Sofia BCP City Committee, gave a briefing on the way in which the Bulgarian capital's Communists are participating in reshaping its social and production spheres. To this end, a transition is being effected to a new administrative and territorial administration system and large-scale steps are being taken to improve the efficiency of social and cooperative production. Under these conditions cooperation with party committees in the Soviet capital is of special importance.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee told the Bulgarian friends about the great enthusiasm with which Communists and all Soviet people have embarked on the most important stage of restructuring—the specific implementation of the decisions of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference.

The more than million-strong detachment of Moscow Communists have a great role to play in this nationwide creative work. The capital's party organization is confidently pursuing the CPSU's strategic course of democratizing all spheres of Soviet society's life and improving the soviets' influence and authority. The center of Moscow Communists' work is switching to the masses themselves, and new forms and methods of ideological activity are being persistently sought.

That is how the task is set in the 19th party conference resolutions. Initiative, new creative thinking, and a resolute struggle against red tape, formalism, and stage managing are particularly important now in party work in order to make the revolutionary restructuring process irreversible.

An atmosphere conducive to precise, efficient work has now been created in the party and the Moscow City CPSU organization. Activeness on the part of all Communists, principled assessments, and glasnost are the features inherent in Bolsheviks' activities in the Soviet capital's almost 10,000 primary party organizations.

The report and election campaign that has begun is taking place in the context of the deepening of party democracy and the involvement of the best representatives of labor collectives, all strata of Soviet society, and young people in vigorous activity.

L.N. Zaykov dwelt in detail on the progress of the political and radical economic reforms and the development of people's power being carried out in the Soviet Union. In resolving the many difficult problems posed every day by this work, Moscow's Communists are mastering new administrative methods and are resolutely overcoming the obsolete command style, departmental barriers, and bureaucratism.

Striving for the social reorientation of the economy, the city's party committees have been focusing particular attention on the problems of the comprehensive development of the capital, which has a huge industrial, intellectual, and cultural potential. On the initiative of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom the territorial and sectorial program "Progress'95," whose aim is to create the conditions for productive work, study, and meaningful leisure for millions of Muscovites, has been drawn up and is starting to be implemented.

We know, it was noted later, that the Sofia BCP City Committee and People's Council are working fruitfully in this direction. We have always attached great importance to our friends' experience, assessing it as a common asset. That is why the Moscow party organization is taking the initiative in further deepening and giving substance to cooperation between our countries' capitals. Bulgarian comrades have supported this initiative. Signing the jointly elaborated cooperation program, we will be able to take it to a new and higher level in line with our common tasks of socialist renewal.

A dinner was held in the Soviet guest's honor on behalf of the BCP Central Committee. T. Zhivkov and L.N. Zaykov exchanged speeches at it.

Slyunkov Addresses CSSR Economic Meeting

LD0909095288 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1855 GMT 8 Sep 88

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] [Correspondent G. Yakovlev] At the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee and the CPCZ Central Committee and with the assistance of the chambers of commerce of the USSR and the CSSR, a meeting has been held in Moscow of the directors of Soviet and Czechoslovak heavy machine building and machine tool engineering enterprises to develop new forms of economic cooperation.

Addressing those taking part in the seminar, Nikolay Nikitovich Slyunkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said:

[Begin Slyunkov recording] Joint work in determining priority areas of cooperation and the concentration on them of the resources and efforts of our two countries on the basis of the advantages of international socialist division of labor will indeed make it possible to give specific content to the bilateral concept of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR over the next 15 to 20 years. We regard the present seminar as a practical step in the development of this important task. The role of enterprises in domestic economic life and in our cooperation is steadily growing. For this purpose, stage-by-stage measures are being implemented in the Soviet Union to develop wholesale trading in the means of production for Soviet transferable rubles and to free socialist monetary and commodity relations from excessive centralization and directive prohibitions. This will certainly make it possible to accelerate the solution of many urgent issues, including the creation of joint Soviet-Czechoslovak enterprises. [end recording]

[Yakovlev] The meeting of directors of 78 Soviet and 32 Czechoslovak industrial enterprises and research institutes was also addressed by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and CPCZ Central Committee secretary. Concerning key problems of Soviet-Czechoslovak economic cooperation, he stated:

[Begin Lenart recording in Russian] The methods and mechanism that have existed up to now for cooperation within the framework of CEMA are no longer up to the demands of the times. It is essential to create incentives for the emergence and quick introduction of direct contacts between enterprises and the free movement of specialists and products; for the provision of scientific, technological, organizational, and managerial services; and for the widespread use of information technology, and so on. Despite the fact that the number of direct links is growing, the depth of mutual relationships and the economic contributions still remain small. In many respects we shall be traveling unbeaten paths. It is a matter, for instance, of making use of the new experience that has been acquired by the Soviet-Czechoslovak Robot Association, where the supply of flexible automated systems is being organized, use is being made of the organization of joint marketing collectives, and there is initial experience in reciprocal calculation in national currencies. [end recording]

CSSR Denies Supplying Explosives to IRA

PM0909082188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 88 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Kornilov dispatch under the rubric "Caution—Disinformation": "Groundless Fabrications"]

[Text] Prague—Over the last few days the British press has been full of allegations claiming that the IRA organization in Northern Ireland is using explosives manufactured in Czechoslovakia for its terrorist actions.

The editorial office of RUDE PRAVO asked the CSSR Foreign Ministry to assess this campaign. Foreign Ministry spokesman D. Rovensky said in this connection: "Czechoslovakia rejects terrorism uncompromisingly and in a principled fashion. In our policy we consistently adhere to the principle that all conflicts must be resolved exclusively by political means. Our stance on this question is completely unequivocal. Czechoslovakia has never supplied any terrorist organization in the world with weapons, explosives, or any other materials."

GDR Trade Union Delegation Pays Visit

PM1309122588 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Sep 88 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation From GDR"]

[Text] A delegation of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] Central Board led by Christina Emmrich, secretary of the FDGB Central Board, was in the Soviet Union 5-10 September 1988 at the AUCCTU's invitation.

At meetings in the AUCCTU the guests from the GDR were informed about the Soviet trade unions' work to protect the legal interests of working women, to participate in restructuring all aspects of the country's social life, and to fulfill the decisions of the Third AUCCTU plenum.

The delegation visited the Uzbek SSR and had meetings and conversations with the working people and trade union aktivs of the republic's industrial and agricultural enterprises during which it was familiarized with the activity of trade union organizations to further improve the working, living, and leisure conditions of working women.

The FDGB Central Board delegation was received by I.Ye. Klochkov secretary of the AUCCTU.

Hungarian Trade Union Official in Moscow

Meets With Lukaynov

PM1209133788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 88 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A.I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 9 September received Sandor Nagy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and general secretary of the National Trade Union Council, who is in Moscow. The comradely conversation touched on certain topical questions of Soviet-Hungarian relations in the light of the implementation of the decisions of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference and the National MSZMP Conference.

Agreement Supplements Signed

PM1309090188 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Sep 88 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "International Trade Union Movement": "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] On 9-10 September Sandor Nagy, general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, was in Moscow on a working visit. Questions of further developing and deepening bilateral ties between the Soviet and Hungarian trade unions, and certain problems of the international trade union movement were discussed at a meeting with S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

A mutual exchange of information took place on topical features of Soviet and Hungarian trade union activity, and on the new tasks facing them at the modern stage of socioeconomic development. During the discussion of specific questions of trade union work attention was drawn to the role and place of trade unions in implementing fundamental transformations in our countries, their participation in shaping policy in the employment, wages, and pricing sphere, and other problems.

The leaders of the two trade union centers advocated increasing the trade unions' contribution to economic and social progress, to renewing all spheres of society's life in the conditions of economic reform, to strengthening socialist democracy, and to increasing activity to protect the working people's legal interests and rights.

The parties signed supplements to the Agreement on the Further Development Cooperation Between the Soviet and Hungarian Trade Unions, in which the basic directions of their joint activity in the present and the future were formulated.

Hungary, South Korea Seek Normalized Relations

LD1309120988 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest September 13 TASS—The Governments of Hungary and South Korea, having recognised the need for normalizing relations between the two countries and with a view to establishing economic, scientific and technical, trade and financial, cultural, sport and consular and other contacts, have agreed on opening their permament missions in Budapest and Seoul, the Hungarian news agency MTI has reported.

The governments of the two countries were convinced that the opening of permanent missions would facilitate the development of relations between them in various spheres.

The two governments agreed that talks on establishing diplomatic relations would be started shortly.

Both sides expressed the determination to conclude the talks successfully.

Briefs

Joint Venture With Hungary

Moscow September 4 TASS—"An agreement on the launching of a joint venture has been reached by the Vtorpolymermash cooperative of Kiev and Hungarian cooperative workers", IZVESTIYA reported today. The

cooperative operating in Kiev, capital of the Soviet republic of the Ukraine, produces equipment for the processing of polymer waste. The equipment is rather efficient. The polymer waste in the form of grains is fed into a bunker and in the course of the processing it turns into coloured polymer bags. The production line is handled by three operators. The operation is not difficult, and the realiablity of the production line in exploitation is very high—from 10 to 20 years, according to a guarantee. "Under our agreement, the Soviet side will turn out machines and semi-finished products, while the Hungarian side will produce on their basis the good for marketing, including in third countries", said L. Lantsman, head of Vtorpolymermash, upon his return from Budapest. [Excerpts] [*LD0509001888 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 4 Sep LD*]

Romanian Trade Contracts

Sophia September 2 TASS—Foreign trade organizations of the Soviet Union and Romania signed contracts for Romania to supply the Soviet Union with diversified commodities. They did so at the national Romania-88 exhibition which is underway here. The contracts signed provide for Soviet customers to receive machinery and equipment for a number of industries, machine tools, chemical products, furniture, footwear, clothing and other consumer goods. The negotiations are underway. The exhibition which is to close on Saturday has drawn over 60,000 visitors. [Excerpts] [*LD0309021588 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 2 Sep 88 LD*]

West Europe

Austria's Mock Continues Official Visit

Talks With Shevardnadze

PM1309112788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 Second Edition p 4

["Building a Common European Home Together"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, held talks on 12 September with Alois Mock, vice chancellor and foreign minister of the Austrian Republic. Alois Mock is on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the stability and forward-looking character of the many-sided links and contacts, and with the fullness of the political dialogue between the two countries. The experience of many years of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Austria is a living example that peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is the supreme universal principle of interstate relations. This experience is particularly valuable now that a shift has been outlined toward a significant improvement in the international atmosphere.

Both sides stressed the exceptionally great significance of the 1955 State Treaty and the law on permanent neutrality adopted by the Austrian Parliament, both for Soviet-Austrian relations and for peace and stability in Europe. As E.A. Shevardnadze stated, the policy of constant neutrality has opened up unique opportunities for the Austrian Republic for active and constructive involvement in international affairs. Faithfulness to the spirit and letter of the State Treaty has also earned Austria the reputation of being a reliable partner which knows how to keep its word, he stated.

It was observed that as a result of last year's official visit to Austria by N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the level of cooperation in the international arena has been enhanced, and prerequisites have been created for intensifying bilateral trade and economic relations.

The sides spoke in favor of further improving Soviet-Austrian relations and of developing the mechanism of political consultations, including those via the Foreign Ministries. They also spoke in favor of expanding the legal treaty base and of intensifying and organizing new forms of economic cooperation, taking into account the industrial and trading potential of the USSR and of Austria.

The detailed exchange of opinions on topical international problems showed that the positions of the sides are, to a large extent, close or identical. They view the chief tasks as being the creation of firm guarantees for the survival of mankind; the consolidation of peace and security by means of disarmament; the strengthening of the UN role in international affairs; and the development of broad, all-around cooperation of states, regardless of their social systems. The USSR and Austria welcome the transition that has taken shape from confrontation toward a deepening in the political dialogue between the East and West and toward an understanding of the primacy of common human values. They also welcome the movement that has begun toward a nuclear-free and nonviolent world.

E.A. Shevardnadze briefed the vice chancellor on the specific steps being undertaken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to further stabilize the international situation, reduce military arsenals, and resolve other global problems of our times. He devoted particular attention to the need to create an all-embracing system of international security, stressing that the implementation of this concept is a common cause and that what is needed here is a joint quest and joint actions.

A. Mock stated that the USSR's initiatives aimed at ending the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war meet with support in Austria. He welcomed the improvement in relations between the USSR and the United States, and highly appraised the INF Treaty.

Both sides stated that there is much in common in their approaches to European affairs. The Soviet Union and Austria intend to continue to promote in every way the development of the pan-European process in all of its main areas: military-political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian. They advocate the adoption of urgent and effective measures with the purpose of reducing military confrontation on the continent, and they favor a radical reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons.

In connection with this, E.A. Shevardnadze gave a detailed explanation of the essence of the proposals forwarded by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to Poland and of the decisions of the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

A. Mock stated that the Austrian Government has viewed these proposals with interest. He confirmed in principle Austria's positive attitude to the idea of construction of a common European home.

A. Mock touched on the problems of Austria's relations with the European Community. He said that in its approach to this question, the Austrian side is guided primarily by economic requirements and the aspiration to prevent undesirable consequences resulting from the EC's formation in 1992 of the "single European market." The minister pointed to joining the EC as one possible way of regulating Austria's relations with that organization, stating that requirements ensuing from the policy of permanent neutrality would be given due consideration in that event.

E.A. Shevardnadze noted that the Soviet side's attitude toward the Austrian Republic's concern for a solution to its economic problems with the EC is one of understanding, especially considering the "single European market" being created in the Community. But settling questions of economic cooperation is one thing, and a neutral country's joining a grouping in which almost all of the members are also participants in NATO and where processes of integration in the sphere of foreign policy, including its military aspects, are gathering ever greater strength, is another thing. The question arises of whether Austria would be able to preserve the inviolability of its independence and neutrality within the framework of such a community.

The hope was expressed on the Soviet side that Austria would, in its relations with the EC, display due circumspection and concern about preserving its special international status which is based on the State Treaty and the policy of permanent neutrality.

In discussing the question of the Vienna meeting of the CSCE, the sides were united in the belief that there is every possibility of concluding it successfully in the next few weeks. This would make it possible to start talks this year on armed forces and arms reductions and on the development of confidence-building measures in Europe. The Soviet side is well-disposed toward the Austrian proposal that such talks be held in Vienna.

The ministers noted the positive shifts in breaking the deadlock over regional conflicts and advocated increased efforts by the United Nations to settle them peacefully on the basis of the observance of the principle of noninterference in states' internal affairs and complete respect for peoples' right to choose the social path of their development.

On behalf of the Austrian Government A. Mock invited E.A. Shevardnadze to pay an official visit to Austria. The invitation was received with gratitude.

The talks were held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

At the end of the talks E.A. Shevardnadze and A. Mock signed on behalf of their governments an agreement between the USSR and Austria on rapid notification of nuclear accidents and exchanges of information on nuclear installations.

Shevardnadze Luncheon Speech

PM1309115588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 Second Edition pp 4-5

[TASS report on speech given by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze at 12 September Moscow luncheon for Austrian Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister A. Mock under the general heading: "Building a Common European Home Together"]

[Text] On 12 September E.A. Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in honor of A. Mock during which an exchange of speeches took place.

The following were present at the luncheon: on the Soviet side A.K. Antonov, V.M. Kamentsev, and I.S. Silayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders from a number of ministries and departments; and other officials.

On the Austrian side were the entourage accompanying A. Mock and H. Grubmayer, Austrian ambassador to the USSR.

Addressing A. Mock, E.A. Shevardnadze said:

Your first official visit to the Soviet Union in the capacity of vice chancellor and Austrian foreign minister is significant for us for many reasons.

In the years of restructuring, as M.S. Gorbachev pointed out at the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, the Soviet Union has improved or initiated relations with a large number of states and has not damaged relations with

anyone. Our relations with Austria—which are in many respects exemplary for states with different sociopolitical systems—have definitely become enriched even further.

This is indisputably to the credit of the two countries' leaders and an important achievement for our peoples. It also illustrates the potential for politics based on the idea of peaceful coexistence as the supreme universal principle in interstate relations. It is also the result of Austria's traditional moral-political aim to be an open bridge between worlds, between East and West.

Your visit, esteemed Mr Mock, and our current talks, E.A. Shevardnadze continued, will objectively help this course to succeed and will help to strengthen the foundations of the bridge across which countercurrents must proceed nonstop, carrying materials to build an all-European home, international peace, and universal security. The very time we live in facilitates this. Although its characteristics consist of complex and disparate phenomena, a general trend for the better is indisputable and it inspires us. However, aside from the particularly Mozartian joy of achievement, we feel an equally profound sense of responsibility for the future development and universal affirmation of this trend.

At one time Stefan Zweig said: "It remains an immutable historical law that contemporaries are not allowed to recognize, at their source, important movements that determine their epoch." However, what was true with regard to a fragmented and uncommunicative world loses its significance in conditions of the world's interconnectedness.

Now, when the commonality of the fates and aims of the peoples is increasingly obvious, we recognize at an early stage the beginnings of movements which—I would like to hope—are fated to draw the world toward a better future. We see their sources in the incipient process of real disarmament and the physical elimination of the most sophisticated warfare systems. In the enshrining of the idea and shaping of a mechanism for all-embracing verification. In the transition from confrontation to dialogue and in overcoming mutual "enemy image" stereotypes. In the first successes on the path of settling regional conflicts. In the acknowledgment of the rights and freedoms of the individual as the universal measure of all things. I could continue this list, but what I have said is enough to characterize the world's transition to a qualitatively different state from that of 1 year ago.

However, are the changes irreversible? Unfortunately, this question cannot as yet be answered in the affirmative. Too many braking forces are retarding the longed-for transformation, the wall of other threatening phenomena of a global scale is growing too quickly, and there is too little time left to deflect them. Under these conditions it is natural and logical to be inclined to seek and elaborate a common language and achieve mutual understanding with everyone who stands in line to jointly repel the imminent catastrophe under the law of shared opinions.

We proceed from the premise that no single country, whatever potential it possesses, or group of countries can resolve all the problems. Only the entire world community can strive for and attain universal and indivisible security.

How deeply has this realization penetrated today's international activity and to what extent is it turning into practical actions? Positive changes—as I have already said—are in evidence. It is significant that the United Nations is playing an increasingly appreciable role in international affairs. The situation is becoming more stable and the military danger is lessening.

It is gratifying that signs of a change for the better in the situation have emerged above all on the European Continent. It is in Europe that the suffocating circle of arms has been breached. In the course of a unique historical process begun in Helsinki, the material preconditions were carved out for effective collaboration between two social systems. The idea of a common European home supported by Austria is winning increasing numbers of supporters.

But even so the peoples of the continent still do not have firm confidence in a peaceful future. The situation is close to that which one of your famous compatriots described as the "light and shadow over Europe." The light comes from the intermediate- and shorter-range missiles being destroyed, but the shadows cast by the mountains of conventional weapons are still too great.

A very great deal still has to be done. First, we must put an end to the destructive military confrontation on European territory and tackle in earnest the radical reduction of troops and conventional arms. The ideas and thoughts of the Soviet Union and our friends on this score are well known. They are expounded in the documents of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee July meeting.

The eyes of Europeans are currently turned toward Vienna, where the all-European meeting has entered the final stretch. We expect good news from the Austrian capital, and we believe that within the next few weeks the Vienna forum will conclude with important results in all avenues of the Helsinki process. We also hope that a mandate will be agreed for talks on reductions in troops and conventional arms in Europe.

We very much hope that Austria and other neutral and nonaligned countries—as has frequently happened in the past—will also play a constructive role at this crucial phase and will help unravel the last knots and ensure the success of the meeting. In this connection E.A. Shevardnadze made a few more general comments. The Soviet

Union has always regarded sympathetically the policy of neutral European countries, seeing it as one important factor for peace and stability, he said. I think that their role in future European development will grow. One of the most significant aims of the all-European process will be to overcome the East-West divide in Europe, which—if we are being objective—is in many respects continuing to determine the present complexion of the continent. Who but the neutral countries, which have a large credit in trust both in the East and West, should make an active contribution to such a noble cause?

The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate most closely with Austria in attaining this goal. In the future we will continue to invariably support Austria's independent policy based on the State Treaty and the law on permanent neutrality.

It is not enough to say that we are satisfied with the development of our relations. Soviet-Austrian cooperation is rightfully described by us and the Austrian side as an example for states belonging to different social systems.

We rose to a new qualitative level as a result of last year's visit to your country by N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his conversations with Chancellor Vranitzky. The work to implement the accords secured then is by and large progressing successfully. Austria is a major reliable Western trade and economic partner of ours, and Austrian firms actively cooperate with Soviet organizations and take part in the creation of joint enterprises. New horizons have opened up in the sphere of cultural and scientific and technical exchanges. An agreement for an Austrian cosmonaut to travel on board a Soviet spacecraft is at the concrete development stage.

It is good, however, that we are not resting content with what has been achieved. The economic, scientific, and technical potential of both states and the achievements and traditions of the Soviet and Austrian peoples in the sphere of culture and art are opening up most extensive prospects to the two countries for a constant increase in mutual cooperation. We think that your visit, Mr Vice Chancellor, will help to uncover and take advantage of these new opportunities. This would undoubtedly accord with the urgent requirements of present-day international developments.

Mock Luncheon Speech

PM1409081188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report on speech by Austrian Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister A. Mock at 12 September luncheon given by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze in Moscow under the general heading: "Building a Common European Home Together"]

[Excerpts] On 12 September E.A. Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in honor of A. Mock during which an exchange of speeches took place. [passage omitted on Shevardnadze address]

In his address, A. Mock expressed gratitude for the cordial reception and the hospitality extended to him, the latest evidence of the friendly, trustful relations between our two countries.

The opportunity to visit the Soviet Union during the weeks following such an important domestic political event as the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, he continued, is of great interest. We are following with great interest and attention the course of the reforms in your country, and I am personally convinced that the new thinking and the atmosphere of universal enthusiasm will open up additional opportunities for cooperation in Austrian-Soviet relations.

At one time the Austrian State Treaty concluded in 1955 after long and tense talks resulted in a period of breakthrough and new foreign policy activeness. The conclusion of this treaty initiated the first phase in the easing of tension on the European Continent after World War II and is thus a most important date in our contemporary history.

At the present time there are also many good opportunities for the further broadening and deepening of the traditionally friendly relations between our two countries under the signs of the new thinking. The Austrian side is ready for this, not least because a "Grand Coalition" government—that is, the governmental alliance which laid the foundation in 1955 for present-day Austrian-Soviet relations—is once again in power today.

By collaborating with the signatory powers to the State Treaty, this "Grand Coalition" opened the way to full national independence for Austria. On the insistence of this government, Austria voluntarily declared its permanent neutrality in 1955 after the signing of the State Treaty and thus pledged to never enter any military alliance in the future or to permit the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory.

For Austria the unconditional recognition of pluralist democracy and a social market economy is linked with this decision. When the parliament adopted the law on neutrality, the then Federal Chancellor Julius Raab, with whom I am linked by ties of personal friendship, noted that "Austria's neutrality does not include any commitments in terms of ideological neutrality and will not include economic commitments." Simultaneous adherence to principles of permanent neutrality and a Western social system have determined Austria's place in Europe and the world since then.

Permanent neutrality not only imparted to our country its own specific profile in international relations but also allowed Austria to make an important contribution to the cause of easing tension in Europe and affirming stability on our continent. During the new period that we are just now entering, a period characterized by flexible

and broad cooperation between political systems in Europe, Austrian neutrality will retain its function of strengthening and supporting this common European process.

Every time presents its own tasks. We agree with the Soviet Union that today—as stated by the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference Theses—we need "new thinking... freed from historically outmoded stereotypes." The best proof of this is the agreement on the elimination of all Soviet and U.S. surface-based intermediate-range and shorter-range nuclear systems that has recently entered into force. Austria regards this as an important landmark on the path of reducing nuclear and conventional arms to the lowest balanced level. In particular, we hope for the rapid conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on a 50-percent reduction in strategic nuclear systems, the elaboration of an international convention on a chemical weapons ban, and the start in the immediate future of talks on a reduction in conventional troops and arms in Europe.

The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is a shining example of the new thinking. Austria hopes that all interested parties will conscientiously observe the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan and that there will be a further positive boost for resolving other acute regional conflicts. Just recently signs of a possible settlement have been observed in a number of such conflicts. We see here the positive effect of the new political thinking also.

This new thinking could give an important boost to the work of the CSCE. We see the CSCE process as the basis for the further development and deepening of common European cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and technical, and cultural spheres, in the sphere of humanitarian questions and human rights and also as a basis for strengthening military security in Europe. That is why Austria hopes the Vienna meeting that has been under way since November 1986 will end in the near future with the achievement of substantive results on all three "baskets" in the Helsinki Conference Final Act. Remembering its traditional role as a country hosting important international meetings, Austria is also ready to welcome future conferences on conventional arms reductions and on further security- and confidence-building measures in Europe.

We consider the June signing of the EC and CEMA "Joint Statement" a good and important step on the path leading European states toward more intensive collaboration and toward an improvement in the political and economic climate on our continent. The establishment of official relations between these economic organizations, on the one hand, and between the Community and CEMA members on the other is proof that there is no more room in European economic relations for thinking in bloc terms.

Since it entered the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, Austria has been a natural participant in integration processes in Europe. After entering the Council of Europe in 1956, we were in 1960 among the first members of the European Free Trade Association. Owing to this emergence onto West European markets, which was substantially simplified by the conclusion of a free trade agreement between Austria and the EC in 1972, our economy has attained the competitiveness which renders it an interesting partner for countries with different economic systems. This positive economic development has also given the Austrian people the self-confidence which they so lacked in the period between the two world wars and which is today one of the essential foundations of our country's independence.

The intensification and broadening of relations with the EC are for Austria a central necessity in foreign and foreign economic policy. The Austrian federal chancellor's express aim is to attain all-embracing and complete participation in what is essentially a single European market. This is not only an important structural-political measure. With it the Austrian economy is also to gain in the future the chance to make better use of the opportunities provided by larger markets and of responding to their challenge.

Austria's integration policy and its methods will be oriented—depending on the further development of general external political conditions in Europe—toward economic realities and requirements and, in particular, to the results that can be achieved from the progress of present-day integration efforts. In this connection the Federal Government is keeping open the option of entering the EC in the light of the demands of permanent neutrality.

For Austria this opportunity mingles with the larger process of incipient, all-embracing, broad cooperation throughout Europe accompanied by rejection of the confrontations typical of the period of so-called peaceful coexistence. This new phase may lead to the next stage of development characterized by the concept of a "common European home" employed by General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev. Real substance must gradually be imparted to this concept of a "common European home." It must take the form of overcoming and removing all obstacles and divisive borders and walls from the Atlantic to the Urals. Borders must become something that unites us. People—not only governments and their representatives—must derive benefit from this.

In 1965 Federal Chancellor Josef Klaus, speaking to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, called on the political architects of the European home to reflect on the fact that this house will be incomplete if it only has a central facade and a West wing and lacks an East wing.

As architects of our peoples' future, we are all called upon to be equal to the demands that the present day and the future make of us. We will be able to do this not only

by elaborating long-term prospects but above all by soberly and pragmatically broadening cooperation in the interests of our peoples. The further development of Soviet-Austrian relations must make a concrete contribution to this common European cooperation.

The lunch took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The Austrian vice chancellor and foreign minister laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

In the evening the guest visited Zvezdnyy Gorodok and familiarized himself with the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center.

Mock Interviewed on EC Issue

AU1309204788 Vienna Television Service in German 2000 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Interview with Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock by Otto Hoermann in Moscow "before his departure for Leningrad" on 13 September—recorded]

[Text] [Hoermann] Mr Vice Chancellor, do you have the impression that you have advanced the cause of Austria's potential EC membership with your visit to Moscow?

[Mock] I am very satisfied with my visit even with regard to this issue, which is certainly not a simple one. I think I have been able to explain to my Soviet interlocutors how much importance Austria itself attaches to permanent neutrality in the interest of our country and of all-European stability. I believe this message has been accepted in a positive way.

[Hoermann] Have you ever expected a clear no from the Soviet Union?

[Mock] No, I have not. Of course, Minister Shevardnadze expressed the well-known concerns of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, but the Soviet Government has always known our standpoint, namely that for us permanent neutrality is not only something that is not negotiable, that cannot be negotiated away, so to speak, but that the practice of the policy of neutrality is decided exclusively by the Austrian Government and the Austrian Parliament. Therefore, despite all the concerns expressed by the Soviet side, ample room was given to the affirmation that they are aware of the fact that Austria is a sovereign country, which has to decide what it does itself. The language used by the Soviet representatives in this connection was always very correct.

[Hoermann] How useful do you consider the fact that Chancellor Vranitzky will come to Moscow in about 4 weeks? Is it not possible, that for reasons of party policy he will be told the same things, or will he be told about other aspects?

[Mock] I am convinced, ofcourse, that the chancellor will not introduce any partisan aspects into the matter. We are of one opinion with regard to this issue. I think that given the importance attributed to the head of government, it is certainly useful to repeat our standpoints. After all, it is not the case that the Soviet Government or other superpowers deal with Austria every day. Therefore, if we have the opportunity to explain our position concerning this issue and concerning many other issues of economic cooperation—which also was a focal point of our talks here, since, after all, I was accompanied by 30 representatives of Austrian companies—or concerning scientific cooperation, it is only positive that the chancellor will affirm these things with the weight of his office.

Further on Visit of Finland's Holkeri

Talks With Ryzhkov

PM1309104588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Finnish Talks"]

[Text] Talks were held on 12 September in the Kremlin between N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and H. Holkeri, prime minister of Finland, who is in the Soviet Union on an unofficial visit.

In the atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust that is traditional for Soviet-Finnish dialogue, the government leaders discussed central issues of Soviet-Finnish relations and exchanged opinions on a number of key issues of the situation in Europe and the world.

The USSR and Finland are as one in believing that the progress achieved in improving the international situation can and must be consolidated and developed in a qualitatively new way following further active efforts in the field of disarmament—above all in the most important aspects—and the settlement of regional conflicts.

Both sides noted that the European states, relying on their unique historical and political experience, have every opportunity to head the movement to harmonize international relations on the principles of trust, mutually advantageous cooperation, and respect for one another's uniqueness. At the same time, the Soviet Union and Finland, while taking account of the special features of their position in the world, are striving to make a worthwhile joint contribution to realizing the concept of a common European home and to forming a new political mentality.

The sides analyzed the progress in implementing the initiatives put forward in Murmansk by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the aim of reducing military confrontation and developing broad, peaceful cooperation in the north, and those proposals advanced by Finnish President M. Koivisto on ways to strengthen trust over naval activity in

the region. A broad public and political discussion has developed in the region over these ideas, and they are working ever more actively to promote peaceful cooperation and a strengthening of security and stability of the situation in the north. At the same time, the constructive potential latent in the proposals of the leaders of the USSR and Finland opens up opportunities for a broader and more active interaction between the states in the north.

The government leaders noted with satisfaction that the political dialogue between the USSR and Finland is developing fruitfully on the basis of good mutual understanding and trust. This enables an effective search to take place for solutions to problems that arise, and interaction in both bilateral and international affairs to be strengthened.

N.I. Ryzhkov and H. Holkeri stressed that good-neighborliness between our countries testifies convincingly of the permanent significance of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid, which mapped out possible paths for the establishment of relations between states with different social structures which were fundamentally new in their substance and scale. These relations may legitimately be described as a model for cooperation on the basis of new political thinking.

The sides devoted particular attention to the current condition and prospects of commercial and economic cooperation between the USSR and Finland and to discussing ways of overcoming difficulties which have arisen in this area. It was noted that it is currently important not just to preserve what has been achieved, but to secure reliable preconditions for the development of economic links between our countries. To do this we should embark more boldly upon introducing new progressive forms of cooperation which are more in keeping with the requirements of the time; we should create joint enterprises, deepen and improve industrial and scientific-technological cooperation, and make a more energetic start on implementing major projects both in the USSR and in Finland.

N.I. Ryzhkov informed H. Holkeri about the processes of restructuring, the democratization of Soviet society, and the guidelines for the reform of the political system which were drawn up by the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference. The Finnish side noted that the deep transformations being implemented in the USSR were having a positive influence on the international state of affairs. The sides noted that restructuring and radical economic reform also contain great potential for the further development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were: V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yu.M. Volmer, USSR minister of the maritime fleet; K.F. Katushev, USSR minister of foreign economic relations; A.G. Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; V.L. Malkevich, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry; and B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Finland. Taking part in the talks on the Finnish side were: H. Talvitie, Finnish ambassador to the USSR; P. Kaarlehto, Foreign Ministry under secretary of state for commercial and political questions; and K. Korhonen, assistant to the prime minister.

Talks were held at the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission between its chairman, V.M. Kamentsev, and H. Holkeri. Questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland were discussed.

Ryzhkov, Holkeri Luncheon Speeches

PM1309120788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 88 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on speeches by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Harri Holkeri, prime minister of Finland, at a luncheon given by Ryzhkov in Moscow on 12 September: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 12 September N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, gave a luncheon in the Kremlin in honor of Finnish Prime Minister H. Holkeri.

Present at the luncheon, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were, on the Soviet side, V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments. Attending on the Finnish side were the officials accompanying H. Holkeri on his trip.

N.I. Ryzhkov and H. Holkeri exchanged brief speeches.

Speech by N.I. Ryzhkov [subhead]

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister! Esteemed guests, comrades!

We welcome our eminent guest, the head of the government of friendly Finland, with the best possible feelings. It is significant that your first visit to the Soviet Union as prime minister is taking place in the year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which has become the cornerstone of our relations and a reliable reference point for their future development.

Our predecessors did much to promote Soviet-Finnish relations. The entire postwar history of their establishment and construction is very instructive. As we look back, we can see just how far-sighted and beneficial has been the course followed by both countries, and this has its classical expression in the 1948 treaty. By embodying the profound and vital interests of the two neighboring peoples, this course has, with time, acquired universal

significance as an example of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. I believe that in many ways, it was a sort of precursor of the pan-European process and the Helsinki Final Act.

But life marches on. New tasks, the implementation of which require a new way of thinking and an understanding of the responsibility for the survival of mankind, are coming to the forefront. Here the Soviet Union and Finland have every right to voice their opinion, guided by the experience they have acquired of understanding one another, taking account of one another's interests, their mutually beneficial cooperation, and their ability to value peace and tranquility both on their own borders and throughout the world.

Therefore, our present meeting in Moscow, following the tried and tested traditions and principles of Soviet-Finnish relations, at the same time reflects their new quality—the orientation that has begun and the move to more profound and effective mutual links in the field of bilateral cooperation and to the combination of efforts in the interests of European security and of the whole of our diverse interdependent world.

A new dynamism has been imparted to the development of multifaceted Soviet-Finnish cooperation by the talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mauno Koivisto, president of Finland, which were held in October last year. We note with great satisfaction that, thanks to the efforts of both sides, the potential for good-neighborliness, trust, and friendship in relations between our countries continues to grow and gain strength. If we were to hold a nationwide poll in the Soviet Union today on the attitude of the Soviet people to the current course aimed at the utmost deepening of friendly ties and mutual understanding between our countries and peoples, it can be said with complete confidence that the support would be supremely convincing. We feel great respect and trust toward Finland, her people, and her political leadership.

Mr Prime Minister, your forthcoming acquaintance with our activities will show you that the main content and rhythm of the life of Soviet society is determined today first and foremost by restructuring, by democratization, and by a radical economic reform. The direction in which we are going, what problems we are resolving, and how we intend to ensure the success and the irreversibility of restructuring has been shown convincingly by the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference which took place recently. With regard to the relationship between restructuring and our international activities, we will continue, in the spirit of the new thinking, to look for ways to achieve a stable peace and international cooperation. This is, of course, also opening up new opportunities for Soviet-Finnish relations.

Today we had a thorough exchange of views on a wide range of questions, including economic cooperation. For over 40 years now, our trade has shown a steady tendency to grow. In the last few years, mainly because of the unfavorable fluctuations in world economic conditions, quite a few difficulties have also arisen in Soviet-Finnish trade and economic ties. We have jointly analyzed them and are searching for constructive approaches to resolving the problems which have arisen. We are seeking new areas for mutually advantageous contacts and have started using new forms of cooperation which have become possible thanks to the restructuring of foreign economic activities in the USSR. We have reviewed not only the current state of our cooperation and not only its immediate prospects, but also its distant prospects. Such important spheres of activity as ecology, space, science, and science-intensive plants have been included on the agenda of our joint work. This is all being reflected in the course of our talks and we are quite satisfied at the fact that they are proving constructive and afford the opportunity to jointly overcome the difficulties that have arisen on the path of our cooperation.

The main thing is that both the Soviet Union and Finland value the level of their relations that has been attained and, in a spirit of mutual understanding, equality, and respect for each other's interests are seeking to do everything possible to pool efforts for the benefit of the well-being and progress of the peoples of both countries and stable peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Permit me to wish you, esteemed Mr Prime Minister, successes in your activities in your responsible post of head of government of the friendly Finnish Republic!

H. Holkeri's Speech [subhead]

Esteemed Mr Chairman of the Council of Ministers, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, dear friends,

Allow me, on behalf of those accompanying me and on my own behalf, to thank you for the warm words addressed to us. It gave us great pleasure to receive the invitation to visit your country.

This is an unofficial visit but it is an integral part of the traditional, mutual contact between the leaders of our countries. These contacts reflect the significance which our countries impart to top-level ties. The useful talks we have held today will, I believe, promote the development of our relations both today and in the future.

This visit has particular importance for me personally. At the end of last year, I visited Leningrad in connection with the 70th anniversry of the signing of a historic document which laid the foundations for relations between Finland and the Soviet Union—the Soviet Government decree on the recognition of the independence of Finland. This made it possible to remember the origin of relations between our countries.

This trip is my first visit to Moscow as prime minister. It gives Finns special pleasure to visit the USSR, with whom we maintain relations characterized by mutual trust, good-neighborliness, and broad cooperation on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed 40 years ago.

The current Government of Finland is consistently pursuing the established foreign policy line, at the heart of which lies the whole life's work of our late Presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen, and which is being consistently continued by President M. Koivisto. This line consists primarily of good-neighborly relations between Finland and the USSR, based on mutual trust. I am sure that we will continue to develop these ties for the benefit of our peoples. In this work we can continue to be guided by the 1948 treaty. Today, evaluating the significance of this treaty, we can only feel satisfaction that soon after the end of the war we succeeded in agreeing on such a key document, which, in a broader context, also concerns the matter of security between our countries.

We are living in a rapidly changing world, but it is comforting to note that the basis of the 1948 treaty remains healthy and vibrant, capable of coping with the tasks laid on it, both today and in the future.

We touched on the issue of peace several times during our talks. This issue causes constant concern both in Finland and in the USSR. Based on its policy of neutrality, Finland always strives, when there are realistic opportunities to do so, to promote the easing of international tension, the strengthening of security, and the improvement of conditions necessary for peaceful cooperation.

Proceeding from these positions, we notice with satisfaction the positive development taking place in relations between the superpowers. An important result has been achieved in nuclear disarmament—the treaty on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles—and we hope that soon it will become possible to agree on a significant reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. The continuation of intensive dialogue promises positive changes in the international situation. Evidently, those positive changes that have emerged over recent months in the resolution of a number of regional conflicts are also, in many ways, the consequence of the growing mutual understanding between the superpowers. At the same time, the United Nations has again acquired a central role in ensuring peace.

We highly appreciate the fruitful work being conducted at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the name of strengthening peaceful cooperation. We hope that in the near future, mutual understanding will be reached at the Vienna meeting and significant new steps in this direction will be made.

One of the main aims of our foreign policy course has for decades been to support and strengthen the traditional stability of the region that is geographically close to us—northern Europe. We make a high assessment of the Soviet Union's support for our various initiatives to strengthen security in this area.

The potential for Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the utilization of the natural resources of the Arctic regions has long been under study. I think that the idea I expressed at the talks of drawing up a joint plan of measures to achieve this goal could promote the organization of cooperation in this important sphere. On the basis of the proposals put forward in Murmansk by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, work is under way to reveal the possibilities for multilateral cooperation in this region. Finland, for its part, is prepared for this. I believe that we even have special opportunities for such cooperation thanks to our existing knowledge and habits, and also due to our equipment, which is suitable for Arctic conditions. Our bilateral scientific and technical cooperation in this sphere is developing in a stable fashion and serves both science and trade and economic interests.

Our countries' economic contacts in the general economic sphere have been fruitful and mutually advantageous for the last few decades. The model of cooperation that we have developed has promoted the stable development of Finland's gross production. It has added a long-term dimension to trade turnover. It follows from the nature of our mutual trade that the consequences of the imbalance that has arisen, for reasons not of our making, have become widespread and are reflected in virtually all areas of our economic cooperation. The recent agreement on settlements and other related measures is of great importance for resolving current problems and for developing our trade turnover. It stresses both countries' sincere desire to promote the further development of economic relations even under changing conditions. At the same time, it is a manifestation of our desire to retain whatever is substantive and stable in our trade relations; the clearing agreement system will continue to be the basis of our trade. Economic factors of regulation will promote the improvement of possibilities for balancing our trade and make it possible to reduce administrative measures, which have proved inconvenient for the conducting of trade. The commercial credit now being included in our trade exchange will in the future promote the improvement of our competitiveness and make it possible to even out fluctuations in trade levels caused by external factors.

The mutual understanding we have achieved signifies progress in the current problematic situation. However, we still have responsible work to do in resolving the main problems linked with the structure of our trade on a fixed, long-term basis. It is necessary to find new approaches and examine new ideas and specific forms of cooperation without prejudice. We must proceed in this work both on the basis of the changes taking place in both countries and on the basis of international economic development. In this respect we will probably be

able to take advantage of the potential afforded by the renewal process within your country. We in Finland are prepared to embark on this work.

In a changing world Finland and the Soviet Union can look to the future with optimism. The system of contacts that we have developed over the decades creates good conditions for resolving the tasks given to our mutual relations both by the regions close to us and by the international situation. Continuing on equal terms, the increasingly intensive dialogue—of which this unofficial visit is part—reaffirms the continuity and development of our relations in accordance with the spirit of the time.

H. Holkeri wished the USSR and its peoples happiness and success and advocated the strengthening of mutual trust and the further development of constructive cooperation between our countries.

The same day H. Holkeri spoke at a meeting of the Soviet public at the House of Friendship with Foreign Peoples. The guest advocated the further expansion of Finnish-Soviet links and contacts at various levels—between politicians and public figures, and between representatives of science, culture, and art.

In the evening the Finnish prime minister attended the signing of an agreement between the USSR Union of Scientific and Engineering Societies and the "Insinoorilehdet" company on a joint Soviet-Finnish publishing house.

Holkeri on Kola Cooperation

LD1209144988 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Prime Minister Harri Holkeri has started his first visit as prime minister to the Soviet Union with talks with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov. In his luncheon speech Prime Minister Holkeri described his visit, despite its unofficial nature, as being consistent with the traditional relations between the leaders of Finland and the Soviet Union. Holkeri said that the agreements on payment for trade reached by the chairman of the economic commission are important from the new point of view of developing trade. But he said that the agreement will not permanently solve the basic problem of the trade structure.

Holkeri proposed to Prime Minister Ryzhkov that a joint plan of operation be drafted to promote the Kola project. Finland and the Soviet Union have agreed on a joint plan that will chart the Finnish possibilities for taking part in the project. At the same time some individual Kola projects were agreed on. The aim is to get these projects started as soon as possible. Jouni Turunen reports:

[Turunen] Finnish participation in the massive Kola project is gathering speed. In the negotiations between Harri Holkeri and Prime Minsiter Nikolay Ryzhkov, it was agreed that a joint plan of operation will now start promoting the Finns' participation in the Kola project. The idea of a special cooperation plan was adopted by the Finns in Moscow. Prime Minister Harri Holkeri described the cooperation model as follows:

[Begin Holkeri recording] We agreed on drafting a joint plan of operation, that is we will discover the type and scale of opportunities that exist for Finland to take part in the various economic, scientific-technical and environmental projects in the Kola plan. [end recording]

Security Council Membership

LD1309102888 Helsinki Domestic Service in Swedish 0930 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] The Soviet Union supports Finnish membership in the UN Security Council. Prime Minister Harri Holkeri had talks this morning with Soviet President Andrey Gromyko in the Kremlin in Moscow. In addition to Soviet-Finnish relations, international issues of current interest were discussed. For example, UN policy was a main topic. Prime Minister Holkeri asked Gromyko for Soviet support for the Finnish candidacy to the Security Council.

Following the talks, counselor Keijo Korhonen said he believes that Finland can count on Soviet support during the fall session when the UN General Assembly nominates two new council members. In addition to Finland, Canada and Greece are also competing for the two places.

Shevardnadze To Visit Denmark 20-21 Sep

LD1309122688 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, will pay a working visit to Denmark on September 20-21, it was officially announced here today.

He has been invited by the Danish Government.

Soviet, Italian Budget Officials Meet

PM1309103788 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 88 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the rubric: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A conversation between N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Planning and Budget Commission, and a delegation of the Italian Parliament Chamber of Deputies Budget, Treasury, and Planning Commission headed by Commission Chairman A. Cristofori was held at the USSR Supreme Soviet on 7 September.

An exchange of views took place on further deepening contacts between the two countries' legislative commissions, which is in the interests of the development of mutual trust and businesslike cooperation between the Soviet and the Italian peoples.

The friendly conversation was attended by L.V. Radyukevich, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Planning and Budget Commission.

Latin America & Caribbean

Bogomolov Views Developments in Nicaragua

PM1409094788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
13 Sep 88 Second Edition p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov "Viewpoint": "Nicaraguan Knot"]

[Text] The situation around revolutionary Nicaragua is still dangerously explosive. Suffice it to say that the rebels' audacious attacks on the positions of the Sandinista People's Army have resumed almost 2 months before the "dry season." Having obtained the latest "humanitarian aid" from the Washington administration, the contras have everything they need to expand their aggression. The fact that the Nicaraguan Government—once again showing goodwill—has extended until 30 September the unilateral cease-fire in offensive operations has been disregarded by the rebels. The main thing for them is to do their utmost to heat up the situation.

However, the situation has already been exacerbated to the limit. Some observers express doubts about the effectiveness of the Guatemala agreement on ways to achieve peace in the region, which was signed on 7 August last year by the presidents of the five Central American states. But in my opinion these doubts are unfounded. The hostilities that have flared up in Nicaragua once again are due not to flaws in this and other agreements but, on the contrary, to the contras' systematic violation of these agreements "at the prompting of the White House." In fact, whereas recently the United States was retarding the regional process of a settlement quietly, now it has embarked on implementing a special and almost overt program to undermine the peace accords and violently dismantle them. This can again be sensed above all in Nicaragua.

The Republic's enemies are striking at the core of the incipient political process here. They are disrupting—and not without success, moreover—national reconciliation in this country. The Guatemala document characterized national reconciliation as the basis for a true settlement of the conflict. It noted that frank and equitable dialogue is needed between the government and the legal opposition within the Republic, without any interference from outside. If, the Nicaraguan Government warned, the bosses of the counterrevolutionary emigres entrenched in the United States and Honduras want to take part in this dialogue, let them first lay down their arms, abandon subversive antistate activity, and take advantage of the amnesty law to return home.

However, people in Washington have chosen a different path. Legal opposition figures M. Diaz and E. Ramirez were sent an invitation to fly to Miami for...secret talks with the emigre ringleaders, also involving the U.S. special services. Thus, a process of gradual amalgamation of the external and internal counterrevolution under U.S. auspices—a source of danger for the fate of the republic—is evident. Admittedly, this sinister fraternization is called...a quest for a "third way." Its supporters, unlike inveterate Somozistas, promise to combat the Sandinista government by political means alone. But what is the worth of these promises? Nicaraguan Vice President S. Ramirez sent a message to Cardinal M. Obando y Bravo, chairman of the commission on national reconciliation, giving a negative opinion of this practice of illegal separate deals.

The counterrevolution is taking evasive action, maneuvering, and placing on the agenda its own "initiatives." While armed CIA hirelings continue aggressive sallies in border areas, the supporters of a "third way" have begun to burble about the need to now hold tripartite meetings between the representatives of the authorities, the rebels, and the "civilian contras."

Such "ideas"—if they can be called that—not only are not helping to unravel the "Nicaraguan knot"; they are tying it even tighter. In this situation the constructive proposal made by Costa Rican President and Nobel Prize winner O. Arias to revive the process of peacefully resolving problems that have built up around Nicaragua and throughout the region by means of urgently convening a new summit meeting for the leaders of the Central American countries was extremely timely.

A useful contribution to the search for a solution may also be made by the upcoming—late September early October—meeting between the representatives of the Nicaraguan Government and the contra leaders, the possibility of which was announced recently by Cardinal M. Obando y Bravo. It is only important that the contra leaders finally show their readiness at this meeting for a real compromise and honest dialogue and their readiness to accept and—this is the main thing—fulfill joint decisions capable of restoring peace to Nicaraguan soil.

CPSU Group Leaves for Jamaica Party Congress

PM1309141788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
13 Sep 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Leaves"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation comprising A.S. Kamay (delegation head), candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Gomel Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; and V.P. Ulasevich, senior

official in the CPSU Central Committee, left for Kingston on 12 September to take part in the 50th People's National Party of Jamaica Conference.

'Solidarity' Committee Remembers Chile Coup

LD1209111388 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS—A state coup was staged in Chile 15 years ago, in the course of which the people-elected President Salvador Allende heroically lost his life. All these years have been witnessing violation of elementary human rights in the country, a mass campaign of baiting and intimidating people with progressive views, violence and repressions, institutionalized by the Pinochet regime.

This is said in a statement of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Latin American Peoples that has been distributed here in connection with the 15th anniversary of the coup in Chile.

The attention of the world public is again being drawn to events in Chile. The dictatorship is trying to manoevre, having taken on the eve of the plebescite the decision on lifting the ban on the return home of all people expelled from Chile. In reality, the lifting of restrictions on the return of emigrants is the result of long and strenuous struggle of the Chilean people for freedom and democracy, the result of the international campaign of solidarity which involved political and public organizations, the governments and even the United Nations Organization.

The Soviet Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Latin America, on behalf of the broad public circles of the USSR, demands the release of all political prisoners, an end to violence and repressions. It pledges solidarity with the Chilean democrats' heroic struggle and expresses confidence that their rightful cause will triumph, the document says.

Western Child Pornography, Trading Cited

WA18070216 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 20 Aug 88 p 11

[Unattributed article: "When They Trade in Children..."]

[Text] Dolores Batista set out for the doctor with her 2-week old son. When she was not far from the hospital in south Sao Paulo, a silver-colored Alfa Romeo, without a license plate, pulled up alongside her. The man behind the wheel stepped out to ask for directions. While he conversed with Dolores, his traveling companion moved behind the wheel. Then the man snatched her son from the arms of the poor woman, leaped into the car, and that was the last we saw of him. Dolores Batista never saw her son again....

Brazil has become the center of trade in children in the world today. Here it is possible to find children of any type: blond-haired and blue-eyed, curly-headed and dark-complexioned. Organized bands who abduct children operate all over the country. Sometimes there is no need to perpetrate a crime. About 30 million children in Brazil do not have the means to exist and are forced to obtain subsistence on the street. Already 3.5 million children have taken refuge in orphanage-shelters. Therefore, now and then, 1,000 cruzados (a little more than 3 rubles) and the assurance that the child will have a good life is enough to persuade a mother to place him in the hands of traders.

At a recently convened conference of justice ministers of the Common Market, it was noted that merchants annually sell about 1 million children from Latin America, Southeast Asia, and East African countries to people who sell them to replenish all sorts of sex and porno-business establishments in Europe.

Trade in children brings billions of dollars a year to lovers of profits. According to EEC data, prostitution and other forms of exploitation of children and young women is growing. The fact is that, in many European countries, connivers are involved in child pornography, and this has led to production of filthy books and magazines of similar content. Of course, the United States occupies first place in child pornography.

Political & Social

Further on Gorbachev Visit to Krasnoyarsk

12 Sep Meetings Cited

PM1309115988 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Sep 88 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[Report by TASS special correspondents N. Zheleznov, A. Petrovskiy, Yu. Khots, L. Shvedova, and V. Shishlin: "Main Attention Devoted to Social Questions: M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings With Working People in Krasnoyarsk Kray"]

[Text] Krasnoyarsk, 12 Sep—The meetings with Siberians began from the first few minutes of the visit to Krasnoyarsk by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. There was a frank and critical discussion about the work of restructuring. Representatives of various labor collectives and the city's inhabitants spoke in support of the party's course. Unresolved problems were raised, too, in the sphere of agriculture and industry and in the social sphere.

This has been a difficult year on the banks of the Yenisey. The prolonged rain, which lasted almost 3 months, caused rivers in the mountains and plains to flood, filled the reservoirs of the Sayano-Shushensk and Krasnoyarsk GES's to the brim, and, most annoying of all, delayed the harvest for 3 weeks. The full-grown crops were flattened against the very earth, and the farmers are now trying to make full use of each hour of fine weather.

And it is no surprise that among the many urgent problems which this vast land, stretching from the Sayan Mountains to the Arctic Ocean, is experiencing, those confronting the peasants were highlighted during the first meeting with Krasnoyarsk's people.

Grain is paramount, but the crop is increased not so much by good weather as by the way the crop farmer's everyday life is organized. On how he lives and the kind of roads he uses. They are beginning to understand that truth now in Siberia. That was also the theme of a conversation with the residents of Yemelyanovo settlement, center of a large agricultural region, during a brief stop en route to Krasnoyarsk.

Today no one is willing to put up with the shortage of housing, schools, hospitals, or kindergartens. Restructuring is proceeding slowly, very slowly, in the social sphere, Siberians are saying.

M.S. Gorbachev: When analyzing the kray's development in the past 15 years I immediately noticed that the state has spent a lot of its money here. Not only on the countryside, on your rayon center, for example, but also in those places where natural resources are being rapidly assimilated. Social development lags behind everywhere. This is intolerable. Some of the blame lies with the kray's organs: They did not really sound the alarm, so to speak. The center, the planning organs and the ministries, are also to blame. They were in a hurry to commission capacities, to report back, to give an account, but what use are those capacities without people? That is the main question. So we set the task of resolving the housing problem by the year 2000. We have now granted major concessions for cooperative construction and long-term credit for individual construction, too. People have readily responded to that. [Gorbachev ends]

The Siberians were looking forward to meeting M.S. Gorbachev. Thousands of Krasnoyarsk people took to the streets and squares of the city after their working day. There was a particularly large number of people in the center—on Revolution Square—and each person hoped to talk with the general secretary about what was most important to them.

"I am a rank-and-file restructurer," K. Butko, a fitter at the "Krastyazhmash" Association, told your TASS correspondents. "My party career began in June 1988, on the eve of the 19th all-union party conference. What concerns the working man now? The discrepancy between talk and action is still too great. For too long we have been talking about the need for change, but just as we are about to begin acting we hear people say: Slow down, lads, do not spoil things. For example, it only needed our quality control post, created on the workers' initiative, to stop the production of shoddy excavator spares which, incidentally, the state acceptance passed, for the administration to immediately protest: You're taking a lot on yourselves. And indeed we do take a lot on ourselves—we have taken power at the plant, we want to be the masters. We believe that the general secretary will support us."

"I am going to be an economist in pulp and paper production," L. Volosova, a third-year student at the Siberian Institute of Technology said, joining in the discussion. "It is time for Siberians to be more intelligent and stop squandering the region's resources. But what is happening now? The production of useful output at our wood-cutting areas and shops is one-third of the procurement volume. Two out of three felled trees are left in the taiga. Yet we say that we have a paper shortage. A thrifty attitude—that is what is in short supply these days."

"The existing imbalance between sectoral and territorial interests is worrying," V. Revkuts, first secretary of Leninskiy CPSU Raykom, said. "Look at what happens when ministries delay in resolving social questions of collectives' lives: The waiting line for housing at the Krasnoyarsk pulp and paper combine is not getting any shorter; on the contrary, it is increasing. The USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry is stingy with housing. Consequently people are leaving the enterprise. As a

result the combine regularly fails to fulfill the plan. And so there will not be the resources to build our own housing ourselves. It is a vicious circle. How can it be broken?"

The closer to the center we move, the more crowded the intersections and public gardens are. Thousands of Krasnoyarsk people came to Revolution Square after their day's work. M.S. Gorbachev laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin Monument there. The general secretary also laid flowers at the Eternal Flame, at the memorial to those who fell in the struggle for Soviet power.

Mikhail Sergeyevich addressed a group of Siberians who had come to the square. The main thing now, he said, is that you believe in our policy and in the leadership which is now being formed. Life and restructuring raise the question of belief. It must be based on the understanding that we have built this policy on people's wishes and their real life situation. Look at how complex things were when we began pursuing this policy. When we held rallies and explained what we needed to do in society, when we wanted to understand our country so as to know its problems, we were all very active then. That was an important and necessary stage. But then a new stage began. Politics affects everyone now. One-half of the economy operated on the basis of economic accountability over the first 6 months. The reform puts ministries and the Gosplan in their places, and it puts us in our places, too. Where things are difficult and not running smoothly we immediately want to give orders. However, people must be allowed to learn the new conditions of work, to understand their rights and role. But that understanding does not come easily. Many cadres seem to have become used to being told what they should do. From all the public platforms, especially in the initial stages of restructuring, people declaimed: Give us rights. Now we have given them rights. We say: We will not set you plan targets, we'll give you control figures as guidelines and you will develop your own plans on the basis of those figures. The state order will be such and such.

But what happened to the state order this year? We are snowed under with leaders' requests for a state order to cover everything. Why? If there is a state order, they say, the Gosplan and Gossnab will keep an eye on everything. But if things are based on the contract everything will collapse and the plans will be wrecked. People have lost the habit of making decisions independently, they are afraid of taking risks; but, most important of all, they are afraid of innovation.

There is much criticism of various tiers of management—at the level of ministries, republics, and oblasts, at the level of cities and even enterprises. That criticism is correct except when it includes an element of insult or demagoguery. When great work is being done it is not raised voices that are needed, comrades. We need to learn how to discuss problems. After all, we still sometimes discuss matters on the basis not of knowledge or argument but on who can shout the loudest.

There is a great responsibility on cadres now. Reports and elections are in progress. It is necessary to see people's real worth. Take, for instance, the problem of the lease contract on the kolkhoz or sovkhoz. Specialists have seen that when it is being introduced they have to go and head this work and apply their knowledge along with kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers. But not all of them are ready to do so. They have become accustomed to giving advice and driving around but do not want to organize things. And there is another factor. The lease contract reduces management personnel by up to two-thirds. And already people have emerged who would like to put a brake on the lease contract. Why? Because it destroys notions which have existed for decades. So, a new stage has begun, a difficult stage which requires tremendous efforts, restraint, time, and intelligence.

V.V. Nishinskiy, director of a production training combine: But there are reserves.

M.S. Gorbachev: Colossal reserves. Everyone must work. The worker, the intellectual, and the peasant. Not just look to the the leadership. Therefore, if you say that you believe, that belief must be based on understanding. This is a time of great changes, and there must be no fear or trembling.

T.I. Atlasova, a public catering worker: We believe, Mikhail Sergeyevich. The Siberians of Krasnoyarsk will not let you down.

M.S. Gorbachev: There is going to be a detailed discussion of the kray's problems. It is a vast kray and the problems are difficult. What are you going to tell me?

Voices: We support restructuring. We will work. And we will also give advice. In a worker's way, following the dictates of conscience.

M.S. Gorbachev: Do so, comrades, do so. Things here are clearer to you, you are closer to them, you know what especially has to be taken into account.

Voice: We hope you like the kray.

M.S. Gorbachev: Krasnoyarsk Kray could probably be described as unique in all respects. This applies both to the wealth of its natural resources and to the happy combination of the riches of its forests, rivers, and soil. We must not tolerate what has already begun to manifest itself in the ecological situation of the kray as regards its water, soil, forests, and air. This situation must be rectified, comrades. After all, we want to develop the kray further. Maybe we should even give some thought to especially singling out ecological questions and elaborating them most carefully to avoid a further deterioration in the situation. The kray's economy is of tremendous interest for the present and the future of the country. This is true. But it is important to remember the main thing; namely, that people live here.

Voice: And they are good people.

M.S. Gorbachev: Siberia is exacting in the choice of its people. It is true that drifters also come here. But they do not determine the face of the kray.

V.S. Vyazmin, member of the city veterans committee: You can depend on the Siberians, Mikhail Sergeyevich. We have quite a few problems. You will see for yourself, you will appreciate, you will look into people's eyes, you will see into their hearts. No one will lose courage. The veterans of the city's Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayon have asked me to tell you: We want you to carry restructuring to its conclusion; we have faith in it.

M.S. Gorbachev: Is this the general view?

Voices: It is.

M.S. Gorbachev: We will not stop short. On my way to Krasnoyarsk I met people and I told them that we will implement the restructuring resolutely, but we will be very circumspect. The fate of socialism and peace depends to a considerable extent on the progress of restructuring. We cannot just draw daggers and charge into battle. No, everything has to be thoroughly thought out here.

It is necessary, comrades, to advance firmly and to shake off all who want to pull us backward, to fetter our arms and legs. The main mass of the people is solidly behind restructuring. But it has to be remembered that restructuring is not a stroll along the sidewalk where everything is clear and all you have to do is to walk forward. Restructuring is an uncharted trail.

Voice: True. But the trail has now been blazed in many directions.

Voice: The direction is clear, but the time has come to roll up our sleeves.

V.S. Vyazmin: The leadership of the kray, the city, and the rayon frequently meets with us veterans, and it takes our advice. We discuss pressing matters frankly, we tell the truth to their faces.

M.S. Gorbachev: That's right. I have already said today during a conversation with Krasnoyarsk people that it is good that people welcome restructuring and have faith in the government. I thanked them, but I told them that I would not like this faith to be like faith in God, blind faith, but rather a faith based on awareness and understanding of what is being done.

It is essential for everyone to really know the reasons for restructuring. And if something fails, people must know it, too. After all, when do false rumors appear, when do demagogues come to the fore? It is when questions are not discussed, when causes are not explained.

During a conversation in Yemelyanov one of the comrades said that leaders there are unwilling to meet with or to listen to working people, claiming that everything is clear to them, that they have no need to consult the people. Such an attitude will not do. Reports and elections are now under way. People will take a closer look at such leaders, they will get the labor collective council together and at rayon level they will call a session. And they will say: If you are unwilling to meet with us except at sessions, except on occasions when you cannot get out of it, what kind of leaders are you? This will not do. And the fact that in Krasnoyarsk both the kray and the city leadership now appear on television, visit labor collectives, and consult workers, labor veterans, young people, and the intelligentsia is something that is simply essential.

Voice: And the conversations that are held are open.

M.S. Gorbachev: Openness is a quality which we must preserve, Comrades. Some people do not like it when bad things are pointed out. We must look at it this way: It is part of life, it is the truth, and there is no escaping it. However, if it is a lie, if it is a fabrication, an insult moreover, then it is impermissible. If it is the truth, however, then it is necessary to come to terms with it, to analyze it, and on the basis of the findings to get rid of everything that is useless. It all looks very simple, but we have gotten used to something else. However, it will all come right, comrades. Only we must not lose heart, we must not lose faith in the cause which we are promoting in a common effort, and only in a common effort.

...Thousands of Krasnoyarsk inhabitants gathered at the monument to fallen heroes. Addressing them, M.S. Gorbachev said: In places like these one always asks oneself whether one's life is not futile. And today you and I and the whole country are thinking about this.

V.A. Martynov, secretary of the "Sibtyazhmash" plant Komsomol committee: Not everything is going smoothly, of course. However, if we work properly, we will make progress.

M.S. Gorbachev: As regards the reform, this year has yielded a great deal. We prepared ourselves well, we covered everything, so to speak, we elaborated the principles, approaches, and normatives, but life is always richer. We have to correct mistakes as we go along. We have to introduce changes, clarify matters. Collectives are learning to exercise their rights. All this is not simple. Both discussion and analysis have to be learned. To begin with there was a lot of shouting.

V.A. Martynov: We must take care not to go too far.

M.S. Gorbachev: I believe that it is clear that our society must be open, that problems must be discussed in public. Under socialism the people are the master, the protagonist, but in the past matters were organized in such a way in the economy, in the work of the soviets, and elsewhere

that the people were left somewhere on the sidelines while leaders in offices decided questions which required public discussion. Glasnost has strengthened people's character, has given them confidence.

D. Voylukov, assistant secretary of the V.I. Lenin "Krasmashzavod" production association higher technical educational establishment Komsomol committee: It is essential to make sure that the decisions of the party are implemented. The people themselves are demanding this. Yet the impression is that the restructuring higher up is not progressing very swiftly.

M.S. Gorbachev: I want to assure you that we will not retreat because I can see that people really support restructuring. And this indicates that this policy is necessary for us all.

Voice: Do visit the plants!

M.S. Gorbachev: I will not fail to do so. What makes your kray interesting? Work on a large scale has been carried out here in recent years in industry, power generation, and agriculture. You have your achievements, but mistakes have also been made here.

D. Voylukov: It is for us to put them right.

M.S. Gorbachev: They include production problems, but mainly social problems.

Voice: Somehow the situation concerning cooperatives is not all that straightforward.

M.S. Gorbachev: This is what I think: When there are more cooperatives providing services, there will be more cooperatives producing goods, there will be more construction cooperatives, there will be more cooperatives providing repair services, and so forth. And as the movement grows, there will be competition. At the moment, while there are only isolated cooperatives, they sometimes grab at what comes easy. Where there is a need, where there is demand, they exploit the moment. I believe that our financial and economic policy should take this into account. But we must take care not to kill initiative, comrades. We must ensure that the cooperative movement becomes an organic part of our common struggle. [Gorbachev ends]

One of the interlocutors returns to the theme of glasnost. It is very good that our newspapers follow Moscow's example and write honestly about problems. But what is to be done with editors who sometimes publish facts that have not been checked out?

M.S. Gorbachev: If it is a question of what actually happens in life, then it must be reported. It is essential for people to know, to see where our defects lie. However, when articles appear in the press which distort the facts, take a superficial view of serious issues or—this is particularly intolerable—insult human dignity, then that won't do.

I think that you and I agree that we need glasnost, just as we need everything that serves socialism and the people. And that, if anyone tries to misuse glasnost for another purpose, that won't pass. The people will ultimately understand everything. Truth cannot be hushed up, it cannot be concealed!

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's meetings in Krasnoyarsk Kray continue.

Cooperatives, Environment Viewed

LD1309174788 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to Krasnoyarsk Kray continues. The 2d day began with a visit to the Krasnoyarsk Khimvolokno production association. Here is a report by our special correspondents:

[Begin recording] [Semina] [Passage omitted] A frank conversation is now taking place with our party's Central Committee general secretary on all problems.

[Unidentified woman] May I ask you a question?

[Gorbachev] Of course.

[Woman] You know, there is now a very extensive development of cooperatives. However, it is thought that our factories nationwide will end up without workers, without young workers. Very few young people are coming to work at our enterprise. Wages here are...well...no, I will not conceal it: My wage is about R280-270. That is in general, on average. Our young people do not want to work here. They say it is very hard to work here and they are now joining cooperatives. We are afraid, even very afraid, that our factories will remain (?empty) with such cooperatives. It is someone's very good initiative, so to speak, but here in Krasnoyarsk I believe that we have developed...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Do you know whose initiative it is? Whose initiative? [crowd chuckles] No, you have an idea but...

[Unidentified woman, interrupting] I know, I know whose.

[Gorbachev] I will tell you. No, you tell me.

[Woman] The Central Committee probably.

[Gorbachev] Vladimir Ilich Lenin. [crowd laughs]

[Woman] Listen, that is not true.

[Gorbachev] He was the main initiator.

[Woman] His way was to grow it and sell it.

[(?Gorbachev)] One would grow it and sell it oneself.

[Woman] But now what our people are doing is...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] There you are!

[Woman] The state buys it, they take a lot of money from me.

[Gorbachev] Therefore, the problem does not lie with cooperatives. They are necessary.

[Woman] They are necessary.

[Gorbachev] All the more so. Now look, so far there is a great deal of criticism of cooperatives engaged in public catering, those cooperatives.

[Unidentified man] Yes, there was [words indistinct] everything gets bought up in the shops.

[Gorbachev] Therefore, when it is a case of a cooperative where you can go to make an order or ask someone to come decorate your apartment, that is good. If there is a cooperative which can repair a television or car better than the state, then that is fine. If something has to be built or help is needed, that is fine. These sorts of things are a problem. When the people cannot get even a simple thing done anywhere, that is when cooperatives should take it on and help. Here is another reason why, comrades, cooperatives are needed. We have now begun modernization, the transfer to new machinery. People are being released. You know, let me tell you, do you know how many people will be released by the year 2000? Between 10 and 14 million. So, we have to keep people occupied. So you see, people must be... [changes thought] We do not want technological progress and modernization to lead to people being without work. That is inadmissable under socialism.

Look at the experience of our friends in the GDR. Cooperatives use the same resources as state enterprises and they can and do sell things at state prices. Now, we should no doubt also look at this. You know, we are developing this work, comrades, and we are looking at what is happening; what is happening with financial autonomy, state orders, individual activity, and cooperative activity. This all has to be sorted out. But what we are pushing through via cooperatives, via individual labor activity, pensioners, and people who can do something and have something to offer, this all must be done. It must be done, just as it is done the whole world over, you understand, so that there can be more goods, more services. Now, let me tell you, normally we need 110-120 billion in consumer services. We have just decided to increase this level. But now, do you know what the figure is now? A little over 40 billion. A third of what we need. But how can this be? Then the question arises: Why earn this money if I cannnot turn it into goods, if I cannot get services? The sense is lost. What is it, just bits of paper?

That means we need this whole social sphere—goods, foodstuffs, the service sphere, housing, all these issues—so that a person can use his resources. Then the man who contributes more labor, earns more, applies more talent and more brains has a greater opportunity to get more services and goods and so on. [end recording]

[Announcer] For 2 days now Krasnoyarsk has been having fine, almost summery, sunny weather. That is also the mood of the people who have gathered here, by the main building of the Physics Institute, in expectation of a meeting with the general secretary.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] In a minute we are going to question your academicians and ask: What have you been doing here? Comrades, my trip has of course been dictated by the great interest we have in what is happening in Krasnoyarsk. We have invited our academy, in the person of Comrade Marchuk and also Comrade Koptyug, leader of the Siberian Department, your leaders, and other scientists; we have invited economic personnel and invited some ministers. We need to talk frankly. We have problems both with the construction of nuclear stations and their siting, problems with forestry, with treatment of industrial effluent, and so on and so forth. We have to discuss all this thoroughly, solve problems intelligently, and adopt decisions. We cannot do without nuclear power. Incidentally, both we and the Americans maintain its share somewhere at the leve of 11-13 percent. In France it is 66 percent, I think. (?Am I right)?

[Unidentified voice] That is right, that is right; it is 67.

[Gorbachev] Sixty-seven percent. In Austria they have turned it down so far, so far. But the general opinion is that the scientific view—not, as they say, from a yelling position, who outshouts whom, but scientific—is that of course we cannot do without energy, but this issue has to be resolved in such way that you do not get what you did not bargain for, just as is happening with you here, by the way.

We are developing the Kansk-Achinsk basin, a very important major energy center for the country. Already, still in the development stage, problems have appeared. Well, we will see what Comrade Koptyug says, when the academicians are going to give answers to these questions. We are going to put pressure on the academy too because some academicians have already joined this "let us talk about it" crowd. I think the academicians should concentrate on development, on solutions. If the question of preparation is solved anyway, then it is not just the question of preparation there, it is the technology,

there will be new technology for processing this brown (?coal there), then the entire problem is solved. Then the issue does not arise. But then there is the issue of those enterprises that even today are beginning to affect the environment, the air, the water.

I look at Krasnoyarsk Kray, such a rich nature, woodland, water, and land. The main thing is that a lot still has to be done here. But if we develop things this way, we will kill everything. We have only just launched such plans for developing the productive forces of this kray. But if they are carried out in this way, (?they will perish). [end recording] [passage omitted]

Further on Public Meetings

LD1309222988 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast; workers speaking to Gorbachev not individually identified]

[Text] [Announcer] Today is the 2d day of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to Krasnoyarsk.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent A. Tikhomirov, identified by caption] The day started with a trip to the right bank, to the most industrially developed district of Krasnoyarsk, where a stifling smog seems to hang forever above the town. The enterprise chosen was perhaps in keeping with all our life today: It needs reconstruction. The old has been partly scrapped but renovation has not yet reached everywhere. The general secretary's visit here was of course linked to hopes for improvement. [video shows Gorbachev, Raisa arriving, crowd applauding]

[Gorbachev] The chemical industry is the chemical industry and it will remain so.

[Man] There are enough gases.

[Woman] Of course; that is so.

[Gorbachev] And there are enough in Krasnoyarsk overall.

[Man] Yes.

[Gorbachev] You can already sense them.

[Man] Certain things could be better.

[Woman] Housing is needed. Better housing.

[Gorbachev] There will be conversations. This afternoon I am having special meetings with scientists and economic planners. Ministers—the government—have come over to have a close look and find out what imbalances there have been in development. I am referring primarily to the fact that social development has lagged behind in Krasnoyarsk, especially in the kray overall and the ecological situation. That is what is lagging behind. Care must be taken to put it right.

[Man] It should have been thought of a long time ago.

[Gorbachev] I should...

[Man, interrupting] Think about it.

[Gorbachev] I think you are right. I think you are right.

[Man] It has been neglected.

[Woman] They have put up our charges and cut our bonuses almost entirely. Our working conditions are a disgrace. I am an office worker. Look at the first [word indistinct]. It is filthy. It is quite unthinkable to work there; you could call them inhuman conditions [words indistinct].

[Man] New rates of pay, new rates of pay were introduced. The rates of pay were increased but the bonuses were cut.

[Woman] Of course, they were increased by R3.

[Man] It is not right.

[Man] I have something to ask you, Mikhail Sergeyevich. I took part in the war. You should be stricter [words indistinct]. Discipline is weak. But seriously, I worked through the war [words indistinct]. Discipline has dissipated. Vodka, speculation in apartments at R 19, 20, or 25 (?a time).

[Man] You see, (?they should receive) some kind of punishment [words indistinct].

[Man] They convicted me; they punished me. They were right to do so. Discipline had slackened. They cut off the vodka for days on end, days on end. All the people worked and there were no drunkards in the factory or in the works...and drivers...I am a driver, now, up to the present. You have to be more earnest from your side altogether, both toward the bosses—more strictly and earnestly—and toward the workers, but toward the bosses primarily.

[Gorbachev] What I am saying, of course, is that after all restructuring without order, without discipline, will not succeed, comrades...

[Man, interrupting] That is right, that is right. No, no.

[Gorbachev] I will tell you that if the matter is such that I have to come to the chemical works in Krasnoyarsk to improve discipline, then things (?will not succeed). It is difficult. I have not checked everything yet, comrades. Even if you were to kill yourself trying, you could not check everything in 1 week. Some new things I...[changes thought] But you see, conversations like this are impromptu, so to speak. They have not been edited by the bosses.

[Man] You should have more meetings with the masses.

[Gorbachev] I am trying. In general, well, if that is how things are...[changes thought] Yesterday, I said in one conversation, you know, I have seen reports which thoroughly analyzed the situation in Krasnoyarsk Kray, and it is clear to me. It is almost as if I did not need to travel. [woman laughs quietly] No, on the contrary, you must travel and compare each such analysis. But I will tell you by way of an example—an approximate analysis also shows something but it is important to know what you are saying because it is the main thing after all. But do not lose heart, comrades.

[Several voices] No, no...

[Gorbachev] We are after all only just getting ourselves ready for great deeds. We have also worked out, we have worked out what happened with the country, what the situation is here. Now that we have worked things out, it only remains to start, to roll up our sleeves. There is still a lot of work ahead. We have really only just started grinding, only just. Of course, people are saying: What is all this? Three years have passed. What was before the 3 years that have passed? It was when there was a change of power, right. Well, you know, if only things succeeded so quickly. Who would not like it to be a case of arriving and immediately taking hold somewhere and opening up. And there you are, people, that is power for you.

But there is nothing to open. It is up to all of us to open, through every enterprise, through every kolkhoz, through every scientific organization, through everything, through construction. That is where we have to open.

So that the key is common to all of us. It is this key which is to be turned, if it is only possible to turn it together. [end recording]

[Announcer] The general secretary, members of the government, kray leaders, works managers, and workers have all started turning keys together, applying this idea to this enterprise and to thousands of others, where problems have twisted themselves into just as tight a knot and where for the time being business is only creaking along.

Gorispolkom has decided that a part of the plant of this association for chemical fibers is to be closed in the interests of the city. The section is particularly harmful on the ecological front. What about the workers, almost 2000 workers, and what about the output? They are waiting for it at tire and knitting works. Reconstruction is necessary, but in such a way that ongoing production is not interrupted. In this connection, in such a way that not only are new shops brought into service, but also new housing, and quickly. You see people going into retirement here, who did not manage to receive a apartment.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] It was interesting for me to listen to what the young people had to say. [several women are heard talking] Here are some more young people. They are happy to work. They want to work. [workers are heard talking]

[Woman] We have good young people here, very good even. But the conditions, I mean housing especially, we have nothing to hold our youth here with, you understand. This is the sorest point.

[Gorbachev] We were told 900 people, 6000 working here and 900 on the list [waiting for housing].

[Several voices] Yes, yes.

[Woman] Well, can you show...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] I do not understand why the enterprise up to now—even though it has only just got a new manager—has not started building using the enterprise's own resources here. Everything is held up by the building.

[Several voices] By the building.

[Gorbachev] You know, we.... [changes thought] The day after tomorrow I will probably tell the whole country: 33 billion over the last 12 years has been given for development in the Krachoyarsk Kray, 33 billion. [several voices make indistinct comments] You understand, and it turned out that it was always only 20 percent for these unproductive things: housing, preschools, schools, the whole social and cultural environment. Now, Aleksey [not further identified] it is 23, 23, and it is necessary, you understand, in such situations to increase it to 30-35 percent.

[Man] Across the country it is 30 percent.

[Gorbachev] I do not know. In industry, what percent is it?

[Man] It is 43.

[Gorbachev] On the social and cultural environment?

[Man] Yes.

[Gorbachev] In Krasnoyarsk...[several voices make indistinct comments] So what is the situation now? First the works have been built, but there is no one to work in them. Second, the development of the cities in general has fallen behind. It is not a satisfactory situation, of course. We are counting on Krasnoyarsk Kray for a long time. The country, the state, has great interests here.

[Woman] May I ask you one question?

[Gorbachev] Of course.

[Woman] You know, there is now very extensive development of cooperatives. However, it is thought that our factories nationwide will end up without workers, without young workers. Very few young people are coming to work at our enterprise. Wages here are...well...no, I will not conceal it: My wage is about R280-270. That is in general, on average. Our young people do not want to work here. They say it is very hard to work here and they are now joining cooperatives. We are afraid, even very afraid, that our factories will remain (?empty) with such cooperatives. It is someone's very good initiative, so to speak, but here in Krasnoyarsk I believe that we have developed...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Do you know whose initiative it is? Whose initiative? [crowd chuckles] No, you have an idea but...

[Unidentified woman, interrupting] I know, I know whose.

[Gorbachev] I will tell you. No, you tell me.

[Woman] The Central Committee probably.

[Gorbachev] Vladimir Ilich Lenin. [crowd laughs]

[Woman] Listen, that is not true.

[Gorbachev] He was the main initiator.

[Woman] His way was to grow it and sell it.

[(?Gorbachev)] One would grow it and sell it oneself.

[Woman] But now what our people are doing is...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] There you are!

[Woman] The state buys it, and they take a lot of money from me.

[Gorbachev] Therefore, the problem does not lie with cooperatives. They are necessary.

[Woman] They are necessary.

[Gorbachev] All the more so. Now look, so far there is a great deal of criticism of cooperatives engaged in public catering, those cooperatives.

[Man] Yes, there was [words indistinct] everything gets bought up in the shops.

[Gorbachev] Therefore, when it is a case of a cooperative where you can go to make an order or ask someone to come decorate your apartment, that is good. If there is a cooperative which can repair a television or car better than the state, then that is fine. If something has to be built or help is needed, that is fine. These sorts of things are a problem. When the people cannot get even a simple thing done anywhere, that is when cooperatives should take it on and help. Here is another reason why, comrades, cooperatives are needed. We have now begun modernization, the transfer to new machinery. People are being released. You know, let me tell you, do you know how many people will be released by the year 2000? Between 10 and 14 million. So, we have to keep people occupied. So you see, people must be...[changes thought] We do not want technological progress and modernization to lead to people being without work. That is inadmissable under socialism.

Now look at the experience of our friends with cooperatives. By the way, cooperatives in all socialist countries have been in existence for a long time and there are considerably more there than in our country. In the GDR cooperatives use the same resources as state enterprises and they can and do sell things at state prices. Now we should no doubt also look at this. Yes, a cooperative is being set up but it is not clear where it is to get raw materials. So, where the problems have been solved everything is clear: They have been allocated either waste materials or building materials. On the whole, the problems must be solved. If we give them state raw materials, then it is clear that they also have to charge state prices, just like the CSSR. Things are done differently there but there is one requirement: The cooperative's prices may not exceed state prices by more than 30 percent.

That is quite tolerable, more or less, and yet you come across prices that are double, three, or even five times the state price. It is brazen impudence.

We are getting things moving now, comrades, and we are looking at what is happening with financial autonomy, state orders, and with individual and cooperative activity. This must all be developed. All this must be done—as we are doing—through cooperatives, through individual labor activity, by means of pensioners and people who have skills and who have suggestions to make. It must be done as it is all over the world, you understand, so there can be more goods and more services.

Now, let me tell you, normally we need 110-120 billion in consumer services. We have just decided to increase this level. But now, do you know what the figure is now? A little over 40 billion. A third of what we need. But how can this be? Then the question arises: Why earn this money if I cannot turn it into goods, if I cannot get services? The sense is lost. What is it, just bits of paper? That means we need [to deal with] this whole social sphere—goods, foodstuffs, the service sphere, housing, all these issues—so that a person can use his resources. Then the man who contributes more labor, earns more, applies more talent and more brains has a greater opportunity to get more services and goods and so on.

Goods must, therefore, be developed. If they are not, then, comrades, the campaign to raise wages loses all sense; they are just mere bits of paper. That, incidentally

is what has happened, according to one analysis done in our country. Over the last 20 years money and wages have gone up while goods and services have lagged behind. [video shows Gorbachev gesturing to indicate wages rising and goods and services maintaining level] What is more, when there were insufficient goods and services, vodka was used to make up the shortfall, along with expensive things like furs, precious stones—the prices of those were raised. But those are not the goods that everyone needs every day. So, you see, that is how the distortions emerged, not only for you here, but all over the country. All this must be changed. This is our plan. [end recording]

[Tikhomirov] The results of this meeting were summed up in the Red Corner of the workshop, in regard to issues of reconstruction and other main issues. [video shows meeting on shop floor]

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] The same social issues affect all of you, in various workshops and various places. I see that people are in general satisfied with their enterprise, from the point of view that they want to work here, they like their profession and what is more, they understand that they are needed by people. But, it turns out that reconstruction is lagging behind here at the works. Well, you perhaps are aware of this, Comrade Bespalov [USSR chemical industry minister], the minister...Where is he? [voice from audience says: Here!]...and his deputies explained this to me. This probably happened for the following reason. When we started this 5 year period, and we thought about how to raise the technological level of our national economy, we decided not to use old designs, and I actively supported this decision.

Otherwise, we may once again squander money and start something belonging to yesterday. Therefore, we have started rejecting, making technical examinations and rejecting. We have stopped reconstruction at hundreds of enterprises until new technology and new equipment catch up so that the conditions and performance become different and correspond to our best level at least, and approach or actually meet world standards.

Comrades here have already told me and I simply (?learned from your reports) that the equipment that has been earmarked to be supplied precisely for reconstructing the factory will meet world standards. Now two ministers, your Comrade Bespalov and the construction minister, have agreed that as of next year construction and expansion will begin in order to begin new production, to organize and use the cadres, and to put old shops in order, thereby solving both the issue of production—the technological issue—and that of conditions, the ecological issue. So now we have to get down to solving the problem in earnest because the draft for reconstruction has been in existence for 8 years, and you have, perhaps, talked so much about that that, I see, you have lost interest in.... Was it you who said that you had lost faith?

[Man] No.

[Gorbachev] Or was it somebody else? [Gorbachev laughs] Someone said (?he had lost faith).

In the last production shop, we were talking about the very same topic just now. I say: Has the spirit of Siberians in this tense situation (?declined) yet? People say no. This is already the second part of my conversation with you during this short meeting. It is about the fact, comrades, that generally we are just getting down to serious work. You and I have been at enough meetings. This had to be done. Why? In order to find out what had happened to the country, and to us, where we were, and not only to us, but what happened before us, how all this came about, how such a situation emerged which today has brought the country to such a state that it began, you understand, marking time or moving ahead very slowly, moreover with great distortions in its development. Particularly lagging behind in the social sphere and not only there. We can see that now. This analysis has shown generally that many, many things had to be reassessed. The main thing, to be blunt, is that somehow we counted on these commands and, by the way, the people got used to it too. I walk and walk around here now and the comrades listen, and the comrades say: Put pressure on them, Mikhail Sergeyevich, hit them. Once again, once again, some sort of tsar, some great leader [vozhd], is supposed to do something, you understand, to appear. We do not have one. Let us get away from this, the tsars and the great leaders. Let us live normally in a socialist society, in a society of workers.

Authorities are necessary, and we have them; cadres are also necessary at the central level; leaders are necessary; all that is clear. Here too they are necessary, from the team leader to the center, so to speak, all that. The point is that, while criticizing the shortcomings in cadre work, in the work of the administrative offices and even the government and the Central Committee, we should not slip into demagoguery which is fed to us, all in all, both by demagogical elements inside the country or by someone from the other side. They feed things that, you know, blacken all cadres. That is inadmissible. Especially as we are now establishing these mechanisms, equally in the party and in the soviets, and though the reform and appointment by elections at enterprises we are giving the workers themselves opportunity to decide what the cadres are worth, equally at the level of enterprise and at the level of raykom, rayon soviet, and at the level of city, kray, oblast, and so on. That is how it should be.

This has to be done firmly, comrades, so that the cadres are under the people's control, are elected by them, report back, so that they are closer to the people, are aware of everything. This has to be done without fail.

That is why all these things we have conceived—through this democratization of society, through glasnost, through economic reform, that too is democratic,

through political reform, through new approaches and elections to the party—all this has to be done, because then the cadres situation is going to be different.

So if I am to speak about the results of the conversations that I have had at your enterprise, I have spoken about the things that worry people. I will give some thought to this and we will have something else to say about it here. We will think it over in the Central Committee and in the government. I will certainly be telling the comrades in the Central Committee about the results of my trip and we will think it over conclusively. We will act to help the kray and to change the situation for the better, for the better.

All the same, no one will do it for you. We will help. We will make the necessary decisions and they must be followed up, but everyone must work; everyone must work. [end recording]

[Tikhomirov] And another meeting with town citizens.

[Begin recording] [Man] I simply want to tell you that I personally, as a native Siberian, I welcome all your undertakings; I am your most enthusiastic supporter.

[Gorbachev] You should know that we expect a great deal from the people of Krasnoyarsk, a very great deal.

[Man] Mikhail Sergeyevich, you must give us the leading cadres so that things will be in order.

[Gorbachev] To a significant degree, things have gotten pretty bogged down; there is insufficient order and change. People are suffering from this. Good-bye. [crowd shouts good-bye] [end recording]

TV Reports Meeting

LD1309225088 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by unidentified correspondent on 13 September meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the Krasnoyarsk Kray leaders, representatives of ministries and departments, and scientists at the Physics Institute of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Comrades, we are worried about how things are going in Krasnoyarsk Kray. Increasingly frequently the topic of devleoping the productive forces in Krasnoyarsk Kray is the focus of various conferences and sessions at the Politburo, the government, Gosplan, the State Committee for Construction, and other central departments of our country. So that's how it is. If we add here, comrades, that during the last couple of years so many letters have been received from Krasnoyarsk Kray, from its working people, on a very wide circle of questions concerning people's lives and the solution of national economic tasks, then taking all this together, it generally worries us.

Look at what is happening, at the amounts of capital investment which has been sent here—enormous amounts, billions. No one receives greater capital investment than Krasnoyarsk Kray—of the oblasts, I mean.

One would think that a reasonable approach could be organized on that basis. After all, the process of shaping up is in progress, the beginning has been made, it seems. Territorial complexes, there are academies, there is a department where work was being done on the projects. The scientific approach was supposed to be used as the basis, but what has been going on, what happened to that scientific approach? Who is to blame, who has ruined it? In what...[changes thought] At which managerial stage was it buried, if the approaches to assimilating this kray's production forces have been worked out thoroughly, if the questions of a gap in the rates of construction of production facilities and infrastructure in, above all, the social one, have arisen? If the question of developing and building up capacities, and the question of resolving ecological issues has been posed; if the question has arisen of... [changes thought] The issue of using the hydrotechnical resources has become controversial, in connection with the fact that the ecology has worsened and tracts of land have also been going.

Where are those scientific solutions, the projects that promised that everything would be fine, when we raised one power station after another here—and look how many problems we now have on our hands. The people are aware of that, they are very concerned with this whole situation, and you who live here probably feel that the people do not want to put up with it any more.

Let us have it straight. Now it is appropriate as never before; we have created conditions for that, through glasnost, through creating a certain atmosphere to enable a person to express his position, to voice his point of view. This is precisely what we should have in our society. After all, our society is called that of working people. Then the working person should be the chief dramatis persona in this society. It amounts to ... [changes thought] I mean not only those who occupy some posts or enjoy some distinction owing to their scientific competence, but also those who do their work on the land, on rivers, on factories, and in mines, etc.

Now, as it has become possible, people appear to have amassed a great deal of things to say to both the local bodies here and in the center. That is why, as I was leaving for here, I was thinking that I should meet without fail with the scientists and the economy leaders,

with the participation of ministers representing the USSR Government, ministers—the RSFSR's government is also here, represented by Comrade Yermin.

On the whole, comrades, the matter is serious. One must get to the bottom of it. After all, generally speaking, we must develop this kray's productive forces. But if they are developed as they are being developed today, this means pouring down the drain billions more of funds and creating an altogether intolerable situation here. Is that really how we are to build? After all, all these building sites were called building sites of communism, if I remember correctly.

Yes. Is that really how building sites under the flag of communism should be conducting their affairs? When both nature is under threat and man's interests find themselves somewhere way down the line at the lowest level, that won't work, and it cannot work, and it is not working now. Let us, indeed, be objective. [end recording]

[Correspondent] Then an address was made by Abakumov, first deputy chairman of the krayispolkom and head of the chief Planning and Finance Directorate. He sketched today' situation concisely and highlighted the following conclusion: Over 70 ministries whose enterprises are located in the kray are tackling the vital problems of comprehensive development in a purely narrow departmental way, while the local authorities have been taking life easy for decades.

[Begin recording] [Abakumov] In this way [words indistinct] the running of the economy [words indistinct] party bodies. Despite certain costs, even substantial ones, the kray has been developing dynamically for over 2 decades now and has been progressively building up its economic, social and cultural potential. The development programs approved by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers played a decisive role in this. We have convincing reasons to request support for our proposal to adopt for the 13th and 14th 5-Year-Plan periods a decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the main areas for development. That is to say, not in general, but for specific areas of development; that is to say, for bringing the kray into a state of balance.

A region which holds 50 percent of the country's total coal reserves, 20 percent of its timber and hydroelectric resources, which produces a considerable volume of nonferrous metallurgy, and which today yields over 1 metric ton per person, is working off its debt to the state, and is working for the benefit of the people living in our territory.

[Gorbachev] Yuriy Konstantinovich, how come in your region the nonproduction sector's share of capital investments stands at around 23 percent?

[Abakumov] It is 23 percent.

[Gorbachev] It is over 23 percent, but it was 19-20 percent. What was the krayispolkom doing, generally speaking?

[Abakumov] Well, the krayispolkom was waging battle, Mikhail Sergeyevich, in this very field. So, I will now quote you...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] There has not been a single person doing battle and not a single fatality. No result. [laughter] What kind of battle do you call this? And you lost completely. We cannot allow such a thing, such a situation, when a region is at the stage of maximum opening and development. These areas must not be pushed into the background when the people must be accomodated. How did this come about?

[Abakumov] Mikhail Sergeyevich, I will answer you gladly.

[Gorbachev] So from today onward do not give any minister anything; do not give them an inch; give them a hard time. Many of them are living here. [Gorbachev gestures to auditorium] Let then wriggle out of it as best they can.

[Abakumov] Not giving to the minister now means not giving to the state. Here we also [words indistinct] Mikhail Sergeyevich, I can explain.

[Gorbachev] No, I tell you, if we do not improve things dramatically the state will not get anything because the development of productive forces will grind to a halt. This is what I am driving at, the most important thing.

If things develop along the lines which are already taking shape, that means stultifying the development of the economy, a gap between industrial and social construction, and lagging behind and failing to address and resolve ecological issues. Well, how can one develop on such principles; that is when you strike a blow against the interests of the state. No one will get anywhere, generalizing about this. We cannot develop further on such principles. In connection with this, it is clear that at the time you were probably not working in the krayispolkom?

[Abakumov] I have been working there for 5 years, that's enough, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

[Gorbachev] That is something, indeed. But the question is, what are the prospects for the 13th 5-year period. You have expounded these, if you summarize them, what proportion will go to the non-production sphere approximately?

[Abakumov] Mikhail Sergeyevich, as regards the rate at which we are working on this matter, every year we make forecasts. This year we also made our forecast. For 1987-88 our forecast was for 28 percent; we achieved 24 percent. This year, our forecast is about 30 percent.

[Gorbachev] You said that there are long-term ecological issues.

[Abakumov] Yes.

[Gorbachev] How are you going to resolve these ecological tasks while further developing production levels. Can you not formulate some sort of program right now of urgent measures to be recorded directly with the government so that, so to speak, every minister and every department signs it and then solves it? One must be tough. I can sense that there is no need to talk to people about this now. Wherever I have been, in the street, in the factory, and even here in the entrance to your building when we were approaching, Vladimir Ivanovich, people simply take you by the throat, and I think that's right, too. Cannot these lists of specific measures be gathered together into a current, rigorous program planned over 2 or 3 or even 4 years to clear everything up?

[Abakumov] That's possible, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

[Gorbachev] So things can be put right.

[Abakumov] We shall indeed make such proposals.

[Gorbachev] Do, then. Why is it that on the Yenisey and other rivers people everywhere say they have no water at home?

[Abakumov] No water at home?

[Gorbachev] Yes. Yesterday and today all round Krasnoyarsk, you know, people were saying...

[Abakumov, interrupting] That was at Yemelyanovo, wasn't it?

[Gorbachev] Yemelyanovskiy Rayon, and (Nikolayevka) here, and some other regions as well.

[Unidentified speaker] The housing estates of (Shveynikov) and (Leninksiy) rayon, those issues were also raised.

[Abakumov] Well, it's something to do with the municipal services. One must know the details in each place you see, Mikhail Sergeyevich, but we'll sort it out. You were saying that there is no water in Krasnoyarsk. Well, we have imbalances in common construction too; there is lagging behind there too; there are problems there too. But I would have to know what the problem is specifically to be able to give a specific answer.

[Gorbachev] Well, okay. [end recording]

Comments on 'Mismanagement'

LD1309235688 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] As has already been reported, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev met today in Krasnoyarsk with scientists from the Academy of Sciences Siberian Department. Comrade Gorbachev summed up the results of that meeting in his concluding speech. We have just received a recording of his address.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Well, we have spent 4 hours together but I think our conversation has only just begun to get going. It must be continued, comrades. I will try to quickly finish this meeting, this conversation, because the conversation should be continued and it should finish by moving on to practical solutions.

Well, first of all, today's meeting, conversation, and the speeches by the comrades here—first the reports and then the speeches by the comrades—corroborate the assessment which alarmed the Central Committee and the government about the situation in Krasnoyark Kray. Moreover, I think that if we were to examine the problems more deeply, in more detail, then things would be discovered which would arouse simple indignation and, most importantly, distress. Much has been buried in the Krasnoyarsk earth which is not functioning, which is lying moribund. Generally speaking, this is what is known as mismanagement. I will tell you bluntly that it is both the center that is responsible for this mismanagement, since the ideology of planning and deployment of productive forces lies behind it, as well as the departments which have not been equal to the standard—and here we mean the state standard—and which have been the capitives of their own departmental positions.

This is no good at all—I have already cited these figures—the Power Engineering Ministry and the Coal Industry Ministry, which have interests, so to speak, on a nationwide scale, in developing and creating a base and embarking on operations on such a scale, envisioned allocating capital investments amounting to only 18 percent to the nonproductive sphere. This is not borne out by any planning, neither by scientific planning nor by planning on the basis of simple economic calculation, a rough estimate. It is clear without any science here that this is a total distortion, a deformation of investment policy. Departmentalism is contributing to this.

I must say bluntly that to some extent the Krasnoyarsk Kraykom, the kray ispolkom, and all the economic planners who operate here have also been unable to withstand this departmental pressure and put up against it the interests of the territory, the comprehensive interests, a comprehensive approach. Yet only a comprehensive approach is justified and can exist when events take such turns as these.

And perhaps science too, it must be said. Guriy Ivanovich, when you were here, and Comrade Koptyug failed to speak out and take a firm position, a sharp position, quite simply. [sentence as heard] You know what sort of position that is; science, you know, is an independent judgment, it is scientifically based and it must stand up straight and must come in at any state level, if what is necessary is not done. This, I have to say, you must also take to heart so that we can all draw lessons from this first epic stage in the development of the productive forces of Krasnoyarsk Kray.

That is the first thing. The second is this: Just look at what kind of problems have piled up. A fine thing! What a turnabout has happened here with work on this rich, simply beautiful land! Work has been done but it loses its value because it has been done, you know, not solicitously but in a self-seeking way, as though some kind of colonizers had come here for a single year to extort all the resources and take them off somewhere, and in the end you will not even be able to grow grass there anymore!

But, comrades, we have come here for centuries. Surely that is not the way to go about things! As a result, it is as though much has been done. Frankly, the potential is such that it enables us to look firmly into the future, relying on it for support on a large scale. On the other hand, the national economy has not received the due results, not from science or from investments, and in all areas, at that, in all areas of the kray's national economy.

But the main thing is this: Just look how this affected the people. In housing the questions are acute ones, with food the question is an acute one, and look at ecology, how acute it has become. All this, like today's conversation, has shown that all these are solvable problems, solvable problems, comrades. It is not that I have missed the end of the whole discussion and, perhaps, the whole analysis. I can see that there are no insurmountable problems here; they can be solved. I believe the approach here should be the following: There are problems which need to be thoroughly studied and thoroughly worked out further, and then they should be included in the 13th 5-Year-Plan and in the long term right up to the year 2005—we have gone that far, that is.

But there are issues which stand out here and we have agreed already that they can be singled out, those for the next 2 or 3 years, in order to achieve a drastic improvement. The agro-industrial complex, all of those proposals, should be discussed straight away. Comrade Veprev should be taken as the basis for that approach. This also agrees with our current approaches, with how we generally shape it up and put the finishing touches to it, more or less; nothing ever ends, nevertheless [we must continue]. This is for the next plenum which will be devoted to issues of agrarian policies, but you need it right now. The Krasnoyarsk Kray is capable of feeding others besides itself, not only itself. To say nothing of the vast potential alongside it. All the issues should be removed. This should be thought out. You should keep making proposals of the kind which you and I have agreed on, but taking into account today's conversation, I believe that amendments are necessary, they are necessary. This is the first thing.

As far as housing is concerned, go ahead, Yuriy Petrovich. The things you have spoken of, what the kray has in mind here and what departments have in mind, tabulate it all in a program that will take us to 1991, right? The 1 million target?

[Unidentified man] Right, that is what is needed.

[Gorbachev] By 1991, 1 million square meters per annum. What about now, 600?

[Man] No, over a million.

[Gorbachev] Over a million. What about now?

[Man] Now we do 530 in Krasnoyarsk, and 2,102 in the kray as a whole.

[Gorbachev] A hundred at a time, then you should reach 3.

[Man] Ah, 3 should be reached.

[Gorbachev] Here, 3 million, as a matter of fact. A feasible task, it appears that it is possible. But again, all should take part, above all, regarding equipping new construction enterprises, etc.

Finally, there is ecology. There are top priority things and there are things which science is expected to do. I must say that we are not satisfied with science here. Guriy Ivanovich, everything must be looked into. Those coals, all those technological things for Norilsk, for the aluminum, for the entire nonferrous metallurgy, for—let us put it bluntly—hydroelectric power stations. Today this subject has not figured prominently, but it has exactly the same ring to it as all other subjects which have been named. I mean the question of what should be done about hydroelectric power stations. Incidentally, the scientists here did pose this question in the runup. We must look into it.

No. Someone asked a question. Was it you? Yes, yes, yes. It must be seen through to the end. Comrades, it is not that hydroengineering is a wrong direction. No, no. It is simply that hydroengineering must harmonize with nature conservation and with other industries, because there, too, there are departmental interests in making the hydrostation projects cheaper. Work on conserving, on restoring, and on other things—I will not list them now—has been excluded, and by making a project cheaper, a departmental project, they damage what

accompanies it and, first and foremost, nature. This, you see, is what we must get rid of. This is what we must get rid of, regardless of the fact that the whole world is building.

If we say that have used our potential water resources by 20 percent while other countries have used theirs by 40, 60 or 70 percent, then we must look and see whether we need such huge complexes as Krasnoyarsk and Sayano-Shushenskoye or whether there should be convenient power stations where the natural course of rivers is used without changing anything. We must look at that, for there already are such ones in our country—cascades of small stations which unite and feed the electricity grid. This all takes place normally and everything goes on living. Nothing is disturbed. Even the little streams go on living. It is gigantomania again, you know, and these floods and overflows have all led again to questions arising. So, this question can be resolved too. A list must be drawn up directly of all urgent minimum programs regarding ecological questions. People must be made aware after all that these urgent programs have been drawn up: on food, housing, and ecology.

Now I would like to end the business section of this conversation: In general, we understand that Krasnoyarsk Kray needs support. Support. The country has great interests here, but Krasnoyarsk Kray needs support from the center.

We will try to bear this in mind when completing this 5-year plan and especially when drawing up plans for the future, when we prepare the 13th 5-Year Plan.

On the whole, comrades, let us agree on the following: Do not wait for instructions. The main instructions have been given. The points of departure have been given. The political requisites exist, the economic prerequisites now exist for this. A certain atmosphere has been created. The potential of each organization must now be developed thoroughly. Workers are now talking a very great deal about the fact that the cadres are not in a hurry, that they are taking a long time to get moving. The problems are piling up whereas the bosses are still continuing to hold meetings.

Perhaps our conference, too, if it does not result in change, will also be called one of those conferences, you understand, only already at a high level. It will simply be a scandal if after our conversation nothing substantial happens here and in the center. I think that we must not permit this. Things must be resolutely improved. I think that in the Politburo we will issue political instructions, directives to everyone. So that is it. Well, good-bye! [end recording]

Discussions Reported

LD1409115288 Moscow Television Service in russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report with video recorded portions of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's 13 September meeting in Krasnoyarsk with members of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] [Announcer] A meeting took place today in Krasnoyarsk between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and scientists of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences. Academician Koptyug, chairman of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, spoke about the structure of the Krasnoyarsk Science Center and about its institute's developments, and in particular about reversable magneto-optic discs created in the Institute of Physics, where this meeting took place.

[Begin recording] [Koptyug] It will be easy to see in this development the strong and weak sides of the Krasnoyarsk Science Center. The strong side is the deep level of fundamental research; the weak side is the absence of a practical—in modern terms—design and experimental production base which is holding back the advancement here of our national economic developments.

[Gorbachev] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Surin, corresponding-member of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and director of the Krasnoyarsk Agricultural Research Institute, weren't you there when I chatted at the entrance?

[Surin] No.

[Gorbachev] No? I will ask you the question they asked me. They asked the Central Committee and the government to solve the question of food supplies for Krasnoyarsk Kray and the city of Krasnoyarsk. And I told them this: You know what, dear comrades, people of Krasnoyarsk; in the country on average each person gets 0.75 hectares of plowland, whereas you get 1 and ½ or even 2 times as much.

[Surin] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Therefore, no one will solve this food problem on your behalf. What's more, you as a scientist are asking the question. This land must be utilized. We have begun to bring up the subject of Siberia. Well, your ancestors and forefathers lived in Siberia. So, the people of Siberia in the past—and I want to talk about this in my meeting with the working people—brought their produce to the center, to the Urals and to the center, and marketed it. And despite the transportation cost, it was so competitive that at the Chelyabinsk exchange they put such a duty on it that it couldn't get through. And now you have to import foodstuffs. This is an introduction to your report, so you won't beat around the bush but will answer the question: how to solve specifically—and you

can do it quicker than anywhere else—this problem. Tell me, did it not happen during the great developments in the work of Krasnoyarsk Kray's productive forces that the agrarian sector took a back seat to some extent? Your attention, please. [end recording]

[Announcer] Over these 2 days the people of Krasnoyarsk have been speaking most of all about poor supplies of local produce. The director of the scientific research institute spoke among other things in his speech, if one may call it that, about the increase in the kray's stock-breeding production in recent years.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified director] Consumption per head of meat products has increased from 61 kgs in 1983 to 67 kgs in 1987; dairy products...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] You (?think so), eh?

[Director] Milk...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] By how many grams are you stretching the elastic here with scientific jargon, how much has it increased, by 6 kg?

[Director] Yes, by 6 kg.

[Gorbachev] In other words...

[Director, interrupting] Very little. Milk [production] has increased from 348 kg to 360 kg. Production of eggs and potatoes has been brought up to rational norms.

[Gorbachev] I am rather embarrassed even to say, when talking to people, that Krasnoyarsk consumes rational norms of meat. They just laugh at our national norms. And it is written into our food program: 70 kg of meat—well, Krasnoyarsk consumes 71 kg, 71 kg of meat. And how much fish, 18 kg?

[Director] Yes.

[Gorbachev] So, that means 88 kg of meat and fish: 88. In Japan...

[Director, interrupting] Thirty kg of meat.

[Gorbachev] Of meat, and 46 of fish?

[Director] Yes, about that.

[Unidentified woman] And the Chinese 18 kg.

[Gorbachev] The Chinese 18 kg of meat, and still anyone who travels there says it's always in the shops unsold. What a fine kettle of fish! What sort of rational norm is that, Comrade Surin? Our people are laughing at these scientifically based norms.

[Director] At the same time, Mikhail Sergeyevich, we understand that, of course, the socioeconomic effect is a result involving many factors. We have not been able to create a proportionally balanced agro-industrial complex, as we have not been able to balance all factors in our agriculture.

[Gorbachev] Well, we have listened to reports and perhaps now I would like to ask a few comrades to speak. Perhaps someone would like to take the floor before the ministers take over, and you can sit down, and I'll also want to take the floor. Well, something from the managers, please. [end recording]

[Announcer] The following went on to speak at the meeting: (?Nakalyakov), general director of the Krasnoyarsk Geologiya Association; Academician Trofimuk; (Sayenko), head of Krasnoyarskstroy; and (Veprin), Arkadiy Filimonovich, one of the country's most well-known rural managers, director of the Nazarovskiy Sovkhoz.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Arkadiy Filimonovich, Comrade (Veprin), please. So you cannot walk around in Krasnoyarsk, eh?

[(Veprin)] Why?

[Gorbachev] Well, they ask about food all the time. Isn't it a fact that people live quite well in the countryside, and they don't think about how difficult it is in the towns to develop such a kray, in difficult...[changes thought] They don't think much about industry. (?You could even say): The bosses don't think, the farm workers don't think, no one thinks...

[(Veprin), interrupting] It's not convenient to go around the shops.

[Gorbachev] Well, what is it?

[(Veprin)] Mikhail Sergeyevich, I believe that what you have seen is not the whole problem. It is half of the problem. I believe that there is a far more serious question with agriculture, with providing produce to the population of Krasnoyarsk Kray—a far more serious question—because agriculture has been brought to the brink in Krasnoyarsk Kray. Sovkhozes like ours and even the ones close to it are units which so far have no great prospects. In the final analysis, can Krasnoyarsk Kray be fed? That's the question as I understand it.

[Gorbachev] Precisely.

[(Veprin)] If we can't feed Krasnoyarsk Kray, then we won't resolve anything properly in the kray with any restructuring. First of all, we must feed people and perhaps give them a certain choice. Mikhail Sergeyevich, over these years the people have lost the right to property. This is a general truth. It is very clear to me (?in my work here). The people treat everything as though it is

the state's affair. Seventy years of Soviet power, and when you go to a farm there is a state cow, if you go into a house it's the state's house. The state's house is not your own house. That is, there have been changes in production relations. I believe this a very correct question, Mikhail Sergeyevich. You are its initiator in practice. You raised this question in Kursk and Belgorod.

[Gorbachev] Were you there then?

[(Veprin)] No, I was at a resort. I was following it very closely. I wasn't invited there. So all forms of leasing—collective, individual, collective contract, lease contract—are of course the way toward (?reestablishing) agriculture. But I think, Mikhail Sergeyevich, that this is not the whole way, that it will not solve the issue.

[Gorbachev] And social conditions in the countryside?

[(Veprin)] Mikhail Sergeyevich, the question must be raised of going over to the family farm, the family farm.

[Gorbachev] Of going further?

[(Veprin)] We must go further. Tell me please. Show me someone who has not relied on handouts from above, and developed agricultural production in several areas of our kray where salaries are paid that are double the rate of production.

[Gorbachev] Yes.

[(Veprin)] For only we can act like that and spoil ourselves.

[Gorbachev] And I wonder why that economic planner and, beside him, sovkhoz or kholkhoz workers should attempt to reach the level of the indicators of the sovkhoz headed by Comrade (Veprin) if their salaries, with these indicators, with all the unprofitability, are the same or even higher, and if the state is even allocating money so they can build at the expense of...

[(Veprin), interrupting] And people above us are summing up results to the effect that we, nonetheless, we have managed to pull this farm through the year. Mikhail Sergeyevich, I think we must give up gradualism. We must throw away the saying, and perhaps it has been rejected before, that the Russian peasant spends a long time harnessing but travels quickly.

[Gorbachev] I will ask you a direct question. There was one time when we did work fast and continuously, in 1929 to 1933, and we are still trying to untangle ourselves. So it could be that, in order not to compromise this profound change, we again started to drive people into leasing.

[(Veprin)] No, Mikhail Sergeyevich, I have not finished.

[Gorbachev] Well, go ahead.

[(Veprin)] I believe this matter must be studied well. We have farms where the muzhik keeps five or six head of cattle. Naturally, he milks there well over 1,500 litres of milk per cow. And his wife works as a milkmaid and a herdswoman. But the sovkhoz obtains from these people 1,500 kg of milk (?at the most). Why is he going to the farm to work? He is going there to steal, to support his farm.

[Gorbachev] Right.

[(Veprin)] So, I think that at such farms one must pose the question: Either you work or we dissolve the kolkhoz and the sovkhoz. Please, there is land for you. Here are your cows and you take up production. I am not saying that. I am not saying this to start a quarrel, to force people into it.

[Gorbachev] Yes.

[(Veprin)] Under no circumstances!

[Gorbachev] This is inadmissible.

[(Veprin)] The voluntary principle is absolute, absolute. I think that...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Then bear in mind, very many are not overeager. One must look night and day to see what is taking place on the land, in the livestock unit, and on the meadow. One must look night and day.

[(Veprin)] Almost no one wishes [to work]. Why should he work when he can loaf and make a fuss, so to speak, and get paid?

[Gorbachev] This is why I say we have stripped the country of its farmers.

[(Veprin)] If no cardinal measures are adopted with regard to agriculture in Krasnoyarsk Kray, I have to tell you that a few years from now we will be looking for farmers in the red book. I am not joking when I say this. I am perfectly serious.

[Gorbachev] Given such a development and the dearth of cadres when everything will be in flux there, if the countryside cannot come up with a corresponding situation, so to speak, which would interest a person and enhance his importance and work, then he will abandon the countryside and the last one will leave there. [end recording]

[Announcer] The meeting was also addressed by the general directors of the Krasnoyarskugol Bychkov, Krastyazhmash Rumyantsev, and Krasnoyarsklesprom Kiriliov associations; Sokolov, the rector of Krasnoyarsk University; Durasov, minister of non-ferrous metallurgy; Shchadov, minister of the coal industry; and Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Meeting Summarized

LD1309200188 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Krasnoyarsk September 13 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today had a meeting with scientists from the Krasnoyarsk branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Siberian Division.

It centered on the issue of how to use the research potential more effectively to develop the Krasnoyarsk territory.

Greeting the attending scientists, Gorbachev expressed satisfaction with the results of his first meetings with Siberians.

Getting acquainted with the affairs of a territory at a crucial phase in economic development is always interesting, especially if this territory begins in southern steppes and ends at Arctic seas and is inhabited by a special kind of people settling the stern expanses of the north, he noted.

"But it is neither romance nor curiosity that underlie my current trip here. We are concerned about the way things are going in the Krasnoyarsk territory," Gorbachev added.

The subject of economic development in the area has been raised at various conferences and meetings more and more often and very many letters have come in over the past couple of years from working people in the Krasnoyarsk territory on a very wide range of matters with a bearing on both their lives and the progress of work to fulfil national economic tasks, Gorbachev explained.

"Look what is happening: Enormous capital investments running into billions of roubles have been funneled here. It would seem that this is a foundation good enough for making a sensible approach, considering that territorial complexes are as yet only being established and there is a respected academy from which we are entitled to expect a coherent scientific forecast.

"But what is happening? Where has the scientific approach been lost? Who is to blame for this? At which management level has it been buried if we now can see a gap in the pace of building production facilities and the infrastructure, most notably the social one, if the buildup of capabilities has run into acute ecological issues and if a continued construction of water development schemes is threatening the loss of millions of hectares of land?

"Scientists, in the meantime, promised us that everything would be okay when those power stations and dams were being raised one after another. People are very concerned about the situation. You, those living here, are aware apparently as well that the people today do not want to put up with it.

"If we go along the same path further, this will mean squandering billions of roubles and provoking an unbearable situation here. Is it the way in which we should build?

"Is it in this way, comrades, that business should be conducted, with both nature being endangered and the interests of people pushed into the back seat? This won't do, this can't continue and is no longer continuing.

"Let us be objective. You scientists are, as they say, the keepers of scientific truth on regional development. And I would like our discussion to be conducted in a party and statesmanlike style and hence in a responsible and principled manner. We need this badly," Gorbachev said.

He warned that "if we don't turn sharply to popular interests now, the state won't gain anything either as the development of productive forces will grind to a halt. Society cannot be developed under an extensive economy and with a big gap between economic and social advancement. We cannot accept it."

Much attention at the meeting was paid to the issues of developing agriculture and related industries in the Krasnoyarsk territory.

Gorbachev noted that the food problem remains a sharp one here. "People are right in saying: We are prepared to endure both difficulties and ecological pressure (these things are regulated quickly) if only real headway is made in fulfilling the food program. And regional science should secure this headway," he said.

Summing up the results of the meeting, Gorbachev said the discussion should be continued and will be crowned with practical decisions.

But there are problems that call for a more substantial and thorough study so that they will be included in plans for the 13th five-year planning period and the years beyond it until 2005.

A number of issues, however, can be singled out to be resolved within the next two or three years so that to bring about a drastic change for the better, Gorbachev said.

He disclosed that it is provided to discuss agrarian policy in detail at the next plenum of the party's Central Committee.

The theme of ecology, he said, today was mentioned only in passing but it is just as sharp, he added, as the problems he addressed earlier.

Gorbachev went on to say that a list of urgent problems, a kind of minimum program on ecology, has to be drawn up and that after all these programs brooking no delay, including the food, housing and ecological ones, are finalized, the people should be given an account.

Many working people are now saying, the general secretary noted, that officials are in no hurry, that they are dragging their feet, that problems are piling up, while the bosses keep holding their conferences.

"So maybe this meeting of ours, if it does not lead to a changed state of things, will be called another such conference, too, only a high-level one? [sentence as received]

"It will be simply a scandal if after our discussion nothing of substance happens either here or in the center. We must not allow this. We must mend things decisively. I think the Politburo will issue political instructions on this score," Gorbachev said.

He is continuing his meetings in the Krasnoyarsk territory.

Travels to Norilsk

LD1409052688 Moscow TASS in English 0519 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Norilsk September 14 TASS—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has arrived in the city of Norilsk on the third day of his trip to the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee flew from Krasnoyarsk to one of the northernmost industrial centers of the world at noon local time today.

After landing at Alykel Airport, he immediately set out on a tour of the city.

Founded about 50 years ago above the Arctic Circle in the Taymyr wooded tundra, Norilsk has become Siberia's major industrial centre with a population of more than 200,000.

Tours, Meets Residents

LD1409080488 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] A report from Norilsk: The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who arrived here from Krasnoyarsk, has begun to familiarize himself with the city. The first stop was the residential areas of Kayerkan, Norilsk's satellite town. It is situated along the route leading from the airport.

Those employed by the modern metallurgical combine in Nedezhda live there. Rare metals are produced at the combine. Comrade Gorbachev had his first conversations with the residents. He continues to acquaint himself with this town, situated in the Arctic Circle. Prospekt Lenina, its main thoroughfare, stretches for 2 kilometers. All the main trade, cultural, and everyday service establishments are situated here and the general secretary acquainted himself with their work. He also saw the new Mayakovskiy Theater building. The trip along Leninskiy Prospekt ended at the Gvardeyskaya Ploshchad—the venue of festive rallies of Norilsk inhabitants.

Further Discussions Reported

LD1409121288 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Excerpts] As you know, today is the 3d day of the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Krasnoyarsk Kray. This morning he arrived in Norilsk by plane. Here is a report by our special correspondent Lyudmila Semina:

[Begin recording] [Semina] [Passage omitted] Norilsk residents are giving Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev a warm and cordial welcome. On his way to town he made a stopover in Kayerkan, Norilsk's satellite, where builders and workers employed at the Nadezhdinskiy Metallurgy Works live.

[Gorbachev] First of all, I would like to say hello to you, our real polar dwellers...

[Unidentified woman, interrupting] Thank you very much.

[Gorbachev, continuing] ... and comrades who are doing a great deal for the country. And we will not relax our care for all those people who live in difficult conditions, especially as they solve tasks such as yours here. The near future of this region has been clear for a number of decades. What then? We are thinking not only of ourselves but of our children too, how they will be.

[Unidentified women] Our future generation.

[Gorbachev] Yes. Therefore, there are plans to look into how geological services have been organized here, in particular. These services have been dissipated among departments, and maybe we should combine efforts and (?then we will see). Well, as regards... [changes thought] You have the following new problem: People stay to live here after retiring. There are now 6,000 pensions in Norilsk who have stayed after (?ending) work. They could have left, right?

[Unidentified man] Yes, of course, but where to?

[Gorbachev] But what if you were given the opportunity to buy an apartment?

[Unidentified woman] Where can we get the money for that?

[Gorbachev] You do not have money? [crowd murmurs] Let me put it more precisely...

[Woman, interrupting] All the same, it is very difficult to get a cooperative apartment. They would not accept our documents anywhere for a long time; now they have started accepting them, but the waiting period is 10 years, which is a very long time to wait.

[Gorbachev] All in all, we will think this matter over.

[Unidentified man] Mikhail Sergeyevich, may I raise the following question? Within a radius of about 80 km [words indistinct] the ecology has been completely upset. There are no animals, fish, or anything....

[Gorbachev, interrupting] I think we will draw up an urgent program for all of Krasnoyarsk Kray concerning environmental protection, because these problems have already acquired such dimensions in Krasnoyarsk, the Kansk-Achinsk basin, and around Norilsk that they have to be solved, of course. There are ministers here today: Comrade Durasov [minister of non-ferrous metallurgy] is here; Comrade Batalin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, is here; Academician Marchuk is here and Koptyug, too. We (?must look at) the scientific side. But things seem to be as follows now: Technology now exists and the next step is to manufacture equipment which will be...[changes thought] and to build to solve these problems. So, we will talk about specific things with your leadership. Undoubtedly this problem should be solved, and without delays.

[Man] And the problem [words indistinct].

[Unidentified women] People have to wait for 10 years to get a place in a kindergarten. (?My son) had already started his school education when a notice came about a vacancy in the kindergarten!

[Gorbachev] Well, I will tell you that it is shameful!

[Woman] Whose shame? It is not our shame but that of our leading comrades!

[Gorbachev] Such funds are being allocated here! So much has been done [words indistinct].

[Woman] Then the chairman of the town executive committee should be asked about how those funds have been used and on what! And how can I approach him and ask him? His roof is not leaking; he lives in nice conditions; he is driving around in a car.

[Gorbachev] I do not think you want the roof of the chairman's home to leak. The proper thing is to make it so your roof does not leak either.

[Woman] Yes, I want everything to be all right.

[Gorbachev] And it is not necessary for the chairman's roof to leak! It would be better if it did not leak anywhere. That is how the question should be put.

[Woman] I agree, neither of our roofs should leak!

[Gorbachev] And what else, what else?

[Woman] We have problems with textbooks for schools. Why should such a problem exist? Children go to school without textbooks, notebooks, or school diaries. To buy a pioneer tie you have to go to the pioneer leader to get a special certificate...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] We will be discussing these problems today.

[Semina] This morning Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited city streets, looked around apartment buildings, visited a shop, and talked to city residents everywhere. [end recording]

Residents Voice Concerns

LD1409142288 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Unidentified correspondent's report on 14 September visit to Norilsk by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev got to know Norilsk, the town beyond the Arctic Circle. There are more than 260,000 people living here, and it is one of Siberia's industrial centers. Ore is mined here, rare metals are smelted, and housing is built, as are enormous enterprises on the Siberian scale.

Happily, the town avoided the main mistakes of many eastern towns, when behind gigantic construction projects people went quite unnoticed and no attention was paid to their needs. Thirty percent of capital investment here goes to solving social problems, and the people of Norilsk are confident that in the near future there won't be any waiting lists here for kindergartens and housing. And the food supply situation is better than in other towns in Krasnoyarsk Kray, even today. They have their own sausage factory, their own dairy, meat, and vegetables. Although their work is not easy, although living conditions beyond the Arctic Circle are, you understand, not the same as in the central belt, and although the level of gas contamination in the air is higher than normal, they like their town. The people of Norilsk are giving a hearty welcome today to the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party. The whole town has poured out on to the streets. One of the first conversations took place on the central square.

[Gorbachev] I thought I could at least come to Norilsk, that I'd find no problems here, everything resolved. No!

[Unidentified man] There's lots of problems!

[Gorbachev] It's important that the mood of the people in Norilsk should be good.

[Man] They're increasing the gas supply! [laughs] Yes, they're increasing the supply of gas!

[Gorbachev] Of particular concern are several such issues. The first one is ecology, that comes first.

[Crowd murmurs] Yes!

[Gorbachev] Secondly, there aren't enough kindergartens. I think this is a disgrace. Those who are in charge of things here have come to an agreement with the director that in the two remaining years of the five-year plan, 1989 and 1990, the kindergarten problem has to be addressed. The third matter still turns out to be quite serious: warm clothing, for children in particular.

[Man] Many have to go to Central Asia for fur coats.

[Unidentified woman] Yes, and for boots and footwear.

[Second unidentified woman] We don't have much warm clothing.

[Gorbachev] Well, I'll just promise for now that we'll deal with it, see what we can find for you; we'll try and deal with it. Next: Everyone's interested in housing here and on the mainland.

[Crowd] That's the sorest point.

[Gorbachev] I was asked this question in Murmansk, and I instructed them to see to this attentively. You know where the difficulty lies. If we went through the ministry and through Gosplan channels directly, and built a house in this town for the disposal of, for example, your combine; in another town for the people of the north, say, Murmansk, or someone else, and so on.

It would work out easier. And it was like that at one time. But it turns out that everyone who talks to me today says no, we want to return to where we came from.

[Crowd] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Probably you can understand that, too. Something has to be thought out a bit. Look, Oleg Semenovich Shenin, first secretary of the party kraykom, said that now in Khakass—and this is a very beautiful place, everything grows there, even watermelons—they want to earmark for the combine a place to build a recreation center and a housing center. So, those who wish to settle here in Siberia can take advantage of this, go and do it.

[Unidientified woman] Our pensions are too low. We're ashamed to go to the mainland with such pensions!

[Gorbachev] This is how they put the issue in Murmansk. Those who remain here—they have to give us a bonus, but if we leave, they take the bonus away.

Maybe that is how we should settle it. That also [word indistinct]. [crowd murmurs] As he was telling the comrades there, a new law on pension provision is in the process of being drafted; all issues will be considered in it, including those concerning this northern kray. After all, what is a pension? And pension provision? If the state had more today, it would give (?more). The more quickly we start earning better, on the basis of the reform, with better results, the greater the opportunities will be to raise pensions. But when a young person says something like: It is just the pensioners, let them make a fuss; then it turns out that all this passes quickly, and one must bear this in mind.

[Correspondent] Subsequently, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the senior staff who have arrived with him—heads of ministries, scientists, city chiefs—toured Norilsk, had a look at the construction sites—the jibs of tower cranes are one of the characteristics of this northern city. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the supermarket, and asked Norilsk residents if they were satisfied with the supplies. He took an interest in the people's mood, their attitude to restructuring, and to the changes. In the afternoon Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Nadezhda Metallurgical Works, one of the city's main enterprises. The town dwellers want answers from our party leaders to the most varied questions.

[Unidentified man] I have this question to ask you, Mikhail Sergeyevich. All restructuring revolves around the workers. Whatever originates from the top does, in the final analysis, come down to us. Grades are being abolished and it seems that our pay packet, wages, will go up. But we have seen no results, no money. If foremen or section heads depended directly on and were paid piece rate wages, they would be in the same boat.

[Gorbachev] In the first place, this is not a centralized measure. If you are ready, go over; if you are not ready, do not go over. This is a matter for the collective. It is now said that the enterprise accumulates the money gradually and it changes gradually, too, one service after another. Moreover, everything is decided by the collective and its transition to this, that, or the other is decided by the collective. This includes grades, wage rates, and so forth; it is up to the collective. You deal with all that within the collective, jointly.

I will tell you this: If each issue... [changes thought] A law has now been passed giving the labor collective the right to decide to change. If you do not want to, you decide not to, remain as you are for the time being, accumulate, see who can make the transition work, and find out what's what. That means the most important thing is for the collectives to examine everything themselves. If there are

problems, if some are dissatisfied, convene the collective's work council and examine what worked properly and what did not. Do a bit of work.

If it is still not clear? The head of your enterprise told me that preparations are under way again to state the principles—on the radio and the like, aside from meetings and conversations—on which this transition to the new wage rates will be effected. Certainly not everything will have turned out successfully. That is why I reckon one must pay heed to what the people in charge have to say. Once you have such dissatisfaction it is necessary to examine things and come to a solution. As to your question about how foremen should depend on you, I think when you switch over to financial autonomy it is necessary to involve yourselves, and all team leaders can get together and decide, decide.

KGB Chairman Chebrikov Visits Vladivostok

PM1409154388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 88 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Meeting With Voters"]

[Text] Vladivostok, 13 Sep—V.M. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, was in Vladivostok from 11 through 13 September for a meeting with voters as RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy for the 219th Electoral District.

V.M. Chebrikov on 12 September visited Dalzavod, the oldest ship-repairing enterprise in the east of the country. V.M. Chebrikov met with war and labor veterans at the memorial complex erected on the plant's land in memory of the Dalzavod workers who died in the fighting against fascism and Japanese militarism.

V.M. Chebrikov talked with workers from No 6 Shop, which is fulfilling targets to manufacture and repair ocean-going vessels' screw steering complexes and deck mechanisms. A businesslike, animated dialogue took place with A.S. Lakhter, leader of a team of fitters and RSFSR honored machine builder. The worker, in particular, voiced concern that despite the partywide and statewide directive—to provide every Soviet family by the year 2000 with an individual apartment—union departments are still devoting little attention to appropriations for housing construction. "Given this attitude to the needs of people in the Far East," A.S. Lakhter stated, "it is difficult for us to count on the successful implementation of the social program."

Workers also expressed the wish that the country's public be more extensively briefed on progress in fulfilling party and government decisions on social questions.

In the course of the conversation V.M. Chebrikov answered questions from the people of the Far East and talked about the most important measures being implemented by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo to restructure the economic and spiritual life of Soviet society.

The conversation with the workers touched on most urgent questions: working and living conditions, medical, trade and consumer, and cultural services for working people, the problem of meeting people's requirements for food products and goods in wide demand.

Then V.M. Chebrikov visited a sanatorium and preventive clinic, where the health of 150 enterprise workers can be restored without time off work. The conversation turned on how preventive work by medical personnel can reduce the incidence of sickness.

In the second half of the day V.M. Chebrikov held a reception in the Leninskiy Rayispolkom building for the voters of Leninskiy Electoral District No 219. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy listened to voters' requests and gave appropriate explanations. There at the rayispolkom V.M. Chebrikov met A.V. Gavrilov, chairman of Leninskiy Rayispolkom, and V.F. Terekhov, first secretary of Leninskiy CPSU Raykom. During the conversation they discussed questions of housing construction in the rayon and housing allocation. The rayon leaders' attention was drawn to the need to enlist more vigorously industrial enterprises, in particular Dalzavod, to construct housing using the own-resources method.

V.M. Chebrikov finished his trip 13 September at the Komsomol Central Committee "Ocean" All-Union Pioneer Camp, where he was familiarized with pioneers' and schoolchildren's life and living conditions. A total of 1,200 people from various ends of the country study and relax simultaneously at the camp's two health complexes—"Brigantina" and "Parus."

A conversation between V.M. Chebrikov and the teaching collective at the No 77 Secondary School, commissioned last year in one of Vladivostok's youngest residential districts and with a volatile growth pattern, was devoted to problems of restructuring the process of teaching and bringing up schoolchildren. From this school's example you can clearly see the innovations introduced into our life by the reform of public education. Here—as in other schools in Leninskiy Rayon—leaders have been elected, subjects profoundly specialized, and a school council has been created. This year it was not the pedagogical commission but a public commission made up of teachers, the parents' aktiv, and representatives of the public that set school-leaving certificate examinations for the first time.

V.M. Chebrikov was accompanied in this trip around Vladivostok by D.N. Gagarov, first secretary of the CPSU kraykom; V.F. Lutsenko, chairman of the krayispolkom; K.A. Grigoryev, chief of the USSR KGB Maritime Kray Administration; and V.Ya. Semenkin, first secretary of Vladivostok CPSU Gorkom.

V.M. Chebrikov met the leaders of the city and kray's party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs, military chiefs, and USSR Defense Ministry and USSR KGB unit and subunit political personnel.

He heard a report from D.N. Gagarov, first secretary of the CPSU kraykom, on progress in fulfilling the long-term state program for developing the production forces of the Far Eastern Economic Region.

It was pointed out that, owing to joint efforts made by central and local party and soviet organs, a turnaround has occurred in resolving acute social problems. However, the rates of development of the kray's production forces do not fully match up to the tasks that have been set.

Some ministries and departments are not taking radical steps to remove enterprises under their jurisdiction from the thrall of technical backwardness. Thus, 15 ministries were sent telegrams asking them to examine promising plans for the development of enterprises under their jurisdiction. However, 5 of them—the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the USSR Ministry of the Radio Industry—did not deem it necessary to send their representatives to resolve questions at the local level. A considerable proportion of departments not only have not increased but have even reduced the volume of consumer goods production and cut state appropriations for the construction of sociocultural and consumer amenities.

Speaking to city and kray leaders, V.M. Chebrikov stressed the need to concentrate organizational and political work on the most important areas of the Far Eastern region's economic and social development that were described as priority areas at the 19th party conference: food, housing, and consumer goods. The kray's potential here has not been fully tapped. It is a question of more thorough and comprehensive processing of raw materials directly on site, the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic ties with the countries of Southeast [as published] Asia, and of making more effective use of the economic potential that has already been accumulated. V.M. Chebrikov gave assurances that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo will continue to follow closely the course of the program for the rapid development of the Far Eastern region and will offer it the requisite help.

On the same day V.M. Chebrikov returned to Moscow. He was met at the airport by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; R.P. Fedorov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and other officials.

The reception party included Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

Karabakh Committee To Present 'Demands'

AU1409144688 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow, Sept 14 (AFP)—A movement bringing together the demands and aspirations which have emerged in the course of nationalist Armenian unrest in the Soviet Union is to seek official recognition, members of the movement's founding committee said.

The 11 members of the Karabakh committee, which has been at the forefront of nationalist unrest in the republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan, told AFP they will present Soviet authorities this week with a programme of "short term" demands aimed at "strengthening the sovereignty" of the Armenian republic.

The widely-distributed programme, written in the Armenian language and not yet translated into Russian, falls short of demanding total independence for the Soviet republic, something which, according to student sources, only young people have dared call for openly.

Instead, it demands economic independence for the republic, the creation of Armenian-only divisions in the Soviet Army, and the establishment of Armenian embassies in countries of large Armenian populations.

It also calls for the Armenian language to replace Russian in businesses and daily life. Of the Soviet Union's 15 republics, only the three Caucasian republics—Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan—have succeeded in having their ethnic languages constitutionally-recognised.

Amongst other demands in the programme is immediate closure of a nuclear plant 25 kilometres (16 miles) from the Armenian capital of Yerevan. Soviet authorites have officially promised to close the plant by 1991, committee members said.

The programme calls for "struggle" toward the unification of territories defined by the Treaty of Sevres as being Armenian—the treaty was drawn up in 1920 but never adopted.

It calls for official recognition of the red, blue and orange flag of independence as well as acknowledgement by the Supreme Soviet of massacres in 1915 against Armenians opposed to Turkish domination of the region.

Finally, the Karabakh committee is demanding the right to its own newspaper, free from state censorship. Committee members said writers would carry all responsibility for any articles they wrote.

The Karabakh committee claims it is acting within its constitutional rights by setting up the national movement. It adds that it will continue to fight for the

attachment to Armenia of Nagorno-Karabakh, the Armenian-majority region in the neighbouring Moslem-dominated republic of Azerbaijan.

Committee members as well as Armenian residents interviewed by Western journalists said they had no doubt that the region would eventually be attached to Armenia, despite the Soviet authorities' refusal in July to allow it.

Levon Ter Petrossian, a member of the Karabakh committee, said members of the Armenian diaspora were welcome to "participate" in the national movement. He said he had recently received documents showing that branches of the Karabakh committee had been created in Europe.

However, informed observers said there has been no direct contact between the Karabakh committee and Armenian nationalists elsewhere.

'New General Strike' Reported in Stepanakert

AU1409154488 Paris AFP in English 1531 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow, Sept 14 (AFP)—A new general strike is under way in Stepanakert, main town of the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh in the republic of Azerbaijan, a member of the Armenian nationalist Karabakh committee said Wednesday.

Ambarstoum Galastian told AFP that workers in the Armenian-majority town went on strike Monday.

On July 25, a two-month strike to pressurise Soviet authorities into attaching Nagorno-Karabakh to the Armeniam republic was called off after the Kremlin refused the demand.

Mr. Galastian said a one-day strike in the Armenian capital of Yerevan may also be called for Friday to support the Stepanakert strikers' demands. Among these demands is that Azerbaijanis who recently left Armenia and moved into Nagorno-Karabakh be moved to elsewhere in Azerbaijan, he said.

Armenian Plenum Discusses Republic's Problems

LD1309170588 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1519 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Yerevan, 13 Sep (TASS)—A plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee which took place in Yerevan today discussed the tasks of party organizations in overcoming stagnation in the economy and in the social sphere and in improving the ideological and moral situation in the republic.

The participants in the plenum devoted serious attention to questions arising from the ideological content of political, internationalist, and patriotic upbringing. It was indicated, among other things, that such ugly phenomena as the theft of socialist property, corruption, bribery, cronyism, and violations of the principles of social justice have taken root in the republic.

The meetings, demonstrations, and strikes evoked by events in Nagorno-Karabakh have destabilized the situation and enabled irresponsible persons to become more active.

The participants in the plenum outlined ways to overcome the situation as quickly as possible and to accelerate restructuring in all spheres of social life.

Group Calls for 'Blockade' of Nuclear Plant

LD1209234288 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0000 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Excerpt] The Lithuanian Movement for Perestroyka has declared next weekend as the weekend for the blockade of the Ignalina nuclear power station. People from all over republic are invited to make a live ring around the nuclear power station to protest against the disorder which exists there and against the possible expansion of the power station.

It is hoped that this action will be supported by neighboring nations—representatives from Latvia and Belorussia.

The Lithuanian government and the general public of the republic are resolutely against the construction of the third reactor at the Ignalina nuclear power plant, which is situated in eastern Lithuania. However, it seems that all-union nuclear power engineering departments do not wish to give up this plan.

Proposals to stop construction on the third reactor have already been put forward by a commission which was set up in Lithuania. The opinion has been reached that this has to be done immediately. The order and the scope of works to be carried out as well as the future of already installed equipment has been foreseen in the conclusions of the commission. These proposals will be handed over to the all-union departments of nuclear power engineering. More than 120 million rubles have already been spent and various equipment has been ordered, the cost of which would exceed this sum.

As we have already reported, two fires broke out at the Ignalina nuclear power station this week. Now it is out of operation: The first reactor had been closed down for an overhaul and the second one was shut down because of the above-mentioned fires. According to reports, it will remain out of operation for another 2 weeks. [passage omitted]

Report on Replacement of Lutak Published
AU1409092788 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 10 Sep 88 p 2

[RATAU report: "A Cherkassy Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Cherkassy Obkom plenum was held on 9 September to examine an organizational issue. The plenum relieved I.K. Lutak of the duties of obkom first secretary in connection with his recall to be at the disposal of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. O.A. Ruzhitskiy, hitherto an inspector in the CPSU Central Committee, was elected as Cherkassy Obkom first secretary.

A.A. Titarenko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and second secretary, participated in the plenum proceedings and delivered a speech.

New Ukrainian Diplomatic Representive Appointed
AU1309135988 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Sep 88 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] By a decree of 7 September 1988, the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed Comrade Yuriy Vasilyevich Kostenko as permanent representative of the Ukrainian SSR in international organizations in Vienna, having relieved of these duties Comrade Nikolay Timofeyevich Reshetnyak in connection with the latter's retirement on pension.

The decree is to be published in VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA UKRAINSKOY SSR.

Inauguration of Kazakh Culture Days in Ukraine
AU1309142588 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Sep 88 p 1

[RATAU report on the solemn soiree held in Kiev on 9 September to inaugurate the Kazakh SSR Literature and Art Days in the Ukraine: "A Festival of Friendship Among Fraternal Peoples"]

[Excerpts] The desire to share thoughts and feelings, to exchange experiences, to please each other with a song or a poem has become for the Soviet people a good tradition. This tradition has acquired new strength in the times when our country's working people are implementing the ideas of revolutionary restructuring in society. Representatives of the two fraternal republics united by common destinies and goals met with open hearts: Kazakhstan's Literature and Art Days began in the Ukraine.

A solemn soiree was held in the "Ukraina" palace of culture in Kiev to inaugurate the festival of friendship.

The audience warmly welcomed N.A. Nazarbayev, Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers chairman and leader of the Kazkah delegation; U.D. Dzhanibekov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary; delegation members, the republic's prominent working people, well-known men of letters, and culture figures.

Present at the soiree were Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, V.A. Masol, V.A. Sologub, and V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members; and K.I. Masik, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member.

M.A. Orlik, Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the organizational committee, opened the soiree.

The state anthems of the USSR, the Kazakh SSR, and the Ukrainian SSR were played.

N.A. Nazarbayev, Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers chairman, delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

V. A. Masol, Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers chairman, emphasized in his speech that the Kazakh SSR Literature and Art Days were a new manifestation of the inviolable Leninist friendship and brotherhood among our peoples, a manifestation of the further developing beneficial process of strengthening fraternal links and of mutually enriching national cultures. [passage omitted]

The soiree ended with a festive concert. [passage omitted]

Churbanov Trial Continues; Bribery 'System' Cited
LD1309132288 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—By TASS correspondent Nikita Demidov:

As of today, more than a thousand people have attended proceedings at the trial of former First Deputy Minister for the Interior of the USSR Yuriy Churbanov and several top executives of the Uzbekistan Interior Ministry.

The trial is open for anyone wishing to attend. To enter the 118-seat hall, however, one needs a passport and, naturally, there should be vacant seats.

"Interest in the trial is great," Militia Lieutenant-Colonel Aleksandr Litvishko, deputy head of the public order maintenance service, told the TASS correspondent.

"But despite the fact that one has to wait for a long time to enter the hall, there has not been a single case of the breaching of the peace."

Yesterday, at the request of a defendant who was unwell and nervous, access into the hall was somewhat restricted. As a result, the line near the entrance to the USSR Supreme Court grew longer than usual.

The questioning of defendants is continuing today. Muin Norov, former chief of the Bukhara region Interior Department, is presenting his testimony.

He was the first to be arrested among the nine people now in the dock.

"Pompous receptions for superiors with the obligatory presentation of gifts and even money became a system in the republic in those years," he said. "Bribery flourished at all levels of Uzbekistan's Interior Ministry leadership."

Sakharov, Afanasyev Hold Moscow News Conference

AU1409102588 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Sep 88 p 3

[Melita Sunjic report from Moscow: "Process of Democratization in USSR Seems To Be Jeopardized; Sakharov Anxious About Perestroyka"]

[Text] There have been major setbacks in the reform policy of perestroyka. This was stated by Soviet scientists Andrey Sakharov and Yuriy Afanasyev in a talk with journalists after a breakfast with Dr Alois Mock, [Austrian] vice chancellor and foreign minister, in Moscow yesterday.

Sakharov, who was in political exile in Gorkiy for many years, and Afanasyev, a critical historian and director of the History and Archives Institute, especially consider two more recent decisions of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to be threats to the process of democratization. First, a new right to demonstrate was resolved according to which organizers have to obtain the approval for a demonstration 10 days in advance. Second, the rights of the so-called "internal armed forces," that is to say the police, were revised. These units are now in charge of watching over demonstrations without there being any possibility for local authorities to intervene. Sakharov and Afanasyev regard this as a restriction of the right to demonstrate.

Two attempts to reform Soviet society have already been made, under Lenin (New Economic Policy) and Khrushchev (de-Stalinization), and both attempts were frustrated in the end by resistance, Afanasyev said. He sees parallels to the present situation where resistance to perestroyka is growing. Goods for the population have instead worsened and efforts to establish small family businesses within the scope of the economic reforms is being impeded by local authorities. But there is also reason to be satisfied: People have started to think and speak freely. Sakharov stated: "This is unprecedented in our country."

There is a growing ecological awareness, and even the eruption of nationality problems is positively assessed by the two "who think differently." To this day, there has not been equality among the [Soviet] nations, and the fact that peoples are fighting for it is absolutely in accordance with perestroyka.

MVD Official Addresses Public Order Decree

PM1309140888 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Sep 88 p 2

[Unattributed report on interview with A.S. Solodovnikov, deputy chief of the USSR MVD Main Administration for Maintaining Public Order, by unnamed correspondent: "The Law and Order Service"; date and place not given]

[Text] The decree "On the Procedure for the Organization and Conduct of Meetings, Rallies, Street Marches, and Demonstrations in the USSR" was published in the periodical press. But another decree—"On the Duties and Rights of the USSR MVD Internal Troops in Maintaining Public Order"—was little known. This helped to generate an atmosphere of rumors around it, whipped up by the appearance of patrols in an unusual uniform on the streets of Moscow and BBC commentaries on the events of 21 August and 5 September in the capital's Pushkin Square, where the "Democratic Union" group tried to hold unauthorized rallies. Our correspondent asked A.S. Solodovnikov, deputy chief of the USSR MVD Main Administration for Maintaining Public Order, to explain the provisions of the decree "On the Duties and Rights of the Internal Troops..."

[Correspondent] Alevtin Semenovich, as I understand it, the decree does not deal with the setting up of any new subunits for "combating disorders," as some people think?

[Solodovnikov] Of course not. The internal troops have existed for a long time, and for an equally long time one of their functions has been to maintain public order. There are, for instance, motorized militia units, into which people are drafted like the army, but the nature of service in them is entirely different. Like militiamen, the personnel of these units carry out patrol and post duties, and if the situation becomes complex they are called in to maintain public order. In fact, the new decree was issued in order to clarify the rights and duties of such units, including their rights and duties in emergencies, and to regulate the procedure for bringing them into action. They are directly under the jurisdiction of the USSR minister of internal affairs. The internal troops have the right to "enter dwellings...to pursue persons suspected of committing crimes; to stop unruly and riotous conduct by arrested persons...by using handcuffs and other measures; to stop mass disorders...by using special means..."

The internal troops come to the aid of the militia only in emergencies, as in Sumgait, for instance. To this end some of the rights that have long been granted to the internal affairs organs and are enshrined in the "Regulations on the Soviet Militia" have been delegated to them. Moreover, despite the turbulent, "rally-mad" situation, so to speak, of this summer, the internal troops were never once brought in to help the militia in Moscow, Leningrad, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, or Yaroslavl, where the biggest rallies, often spontaneous, took place.

[Correspondent] What about the "special detachments" seen in action by Muscovites in Pushkin Square on 21 August?

[Solodovnikov] This special militia detachment has no connection with the internal troops. It was set up under the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs, based on the patrol and post service.

Handling of Hijacking Situation Criticized

PM1309120188 [Editorial Report] The Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 September 1988 Morning Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "Other People's Lives. Conversation in the Irkutsk Preliminary Detention Center With Igor and Olga Ovechkin, Accused of the Armed Hijacking of a Passenger Airplane" a 3,100-word report by its special correspondent Leonid Shinkarev. The item begins with the following unattributed introduction:

"IZVESTIYA has already reported the opening of the trial of the case of the Ovechkin brother and sister, accomplices in the attempt to hijack a TU-154 passenger airplane, registration number 85413, while in flight 8 March 1988. The criminal actions resulted in the death or permanent injury of many people and the aircraft's destruction. Our special correspondent was given permission to interview the accused."

Following a brief tone-setting passage, Shinkarev goes into a lengthy description of the background of the seven Ovechkin brothers, citing friends and neighbors on their characters, and continues with a report on his interview with Igor and Olga Ovechkin at the Irkutsk detention center, focusing on their brothers' behavior during the hijack attempt. He concludes his article with the following passage:

"The People's Court will determine the degree of Igor and Olga Ovechkin's guilt. As for us, we cannot but feel alarmed by the dehumanization of personality present in this story which was displayed before our very eyes and was observed by everyone.

"We would be deceiving ourselves if we were to focus attention only on the Ovechkins and overlook a phenomenon present in this emergency, a phenomenon which is clearly visible at different levels of the social pyramid. Essentially, this readiness to use any means to attain a goal, without a second thought for other people's lives, can also be traced in the actions of the snatch squad and the servicemen at the airport.

"While the investigation was in progress, the press had difficulties in recreating a true picture of events on the airport tarmac during that evening in March, with a passenger airplane aflame at the end of the runway. The evidence gathered to support the criminal case which can be heard in the courtroom today reinforces the impression that some of our services are not ready to operate in emergencies.

"The case makes it clear: Five servicemen from the snatch squad dressed in bulletproof vests entered the flight deck through a windshield, opened the door slightly, and fired indiscriminately into the next cabin. Stewardess Nikolayeva: 'Not seeing and not thinking that there were crew members as well as the criminals there, they opened fire through the doorway. The bullets flew toward me rather than toward the criminals. I crouched and covered my head with my hands, bullets flew over my head and through the panel at the passengers inside the forward cabin....' The Ovechkins replied with fire from two sawed-off shotguns, wounded two soldiers, and the flight deck door was then slammed shut.

"Passenger Mayzel, postgraduate student at the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute: 'I fell to the ground and squatted, my hands were twisted behind my back, I was pressed face down on the tarmac, and I was shot in the back. I felt virtually no pain, then I was picked up, taken a few meters forward, then made to lie face down and ordered to place my hands behind my head. While I was being dragged off they were kicking me, trying to hit my face and my head, but I covered myself with my hands....'

"The USSR Prosecutor's Office singled out this sad incident in particular. It will be investigated together with other impermissible actions by servicemen at the airfield and by the snatch squad transported there in two Mi-8 helicopters.

"It is assumed that the investigation will also make it possible to establish who initiated the landing of the aircraft at Vyborg after it was hijacked by the criminals. For the time being we know that aircraft captain Kupriyanov, having received a note from the Ovechkins demanding to be flown to London, immediately contacted the Vologda regional air traffic control center in whose zone he was flying at the time. Here is a transcript of the radio conversation:

"'You are ready to track us abroad if necessary, aren't you?' 'Yes, but where should we track? You'd better talk with Leningrad....' 'Roger....'"

"Being totally frank, it must be said: Those who made the final decision gave little thought to other people's lives. The officials' indecision, which we know from

daily life and which is so frightening in emergencies, is amazing. Here is what was said between the ground and those in the air: 'We would like to have a recommendation from Moscow, from the minister himself: They've been in contact with us. He said he would call back but is keeping silent....' '...And what does Moscow say?' '...I've only just started transmitting this information....' 'So what does Moscow say?' 'Nothing so far....' Meanwhile the airplane hijacked by the Ovechkins was climbing above the clouds. It was still possible to make decisions based on the natural leanings of someone vested with power in a dangerous situation: To take the main action, compared with which all other considerations are trivial—to ensure the safety of the 76 persons on board.

"Let us say that the disregard of a simple truth, learned through mankind's sufferings a long time ago, is today on trial by a people's court together with the participants in the armed hijacking of the passenger aircraft. There is no loftier goal or value in the world than the life of the person next to us."

Special Stores for Leaders Reportedly Closing
PM1309090288 Milan L'UNITA in Italian
8 Sep 88 p 15

[Giulietto Chiesa dispatch: "USSR: Special Stores Closing; No More Privileges"]

[Excerpt] Moscow—When Mikhail Gorbachev made the announcement—apparently during the July plenum—there was a long, stony silence in the room. "When there is an extended shortage of food products and consumer goods, party and state leaders are not entitled to enjoy special supplies and must be aware of how ordinary people live." He went on to explain: "In the difficult years immediately after the revolution it was necessary to establish a special distribution system reserved for leaders. Otherwise they would not have been able to work. Later, however, it gradually changed from the exceptional measure that it had been into a rule, to the extent of spreading disproportionately for no objective reason." It was more or less in these words—which are not featured in any published official report but which we learned from a reliable source—that the CPSU general secretary announced the end of the special stores for the nomenklatura. The first day of September was set as the closing date for all the special stores ("spetsmagazini," as people call them) to which only leaders of various ranks and their families had access, in accordance with a hierarchical system that it would take a whole team of sociologists to convey accurately.

According to information in our possession, the decision affects not only Moscow stores but also those in the republican capitals, which supplied party officials of the regional committees and of the outlying ministerial headquarters. Canteens at workplaces remain open, but only for employees. It will no longer be possible to place telephone orders from home or to receive packages of food (the so-called "payki") at special prices and containing products not generally available. Even the use of state cars available to individuals will be subject to restrictions—only for work purposes. As has been indicated, the decision was not officially published but is already being implemented.

We have heard that Aleksandr Yakovlev disclosed it at a 14 July meeting with media representatives. Referring to an inquiry into "privileges" published recently by MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, he quipped: "Irrespective of what Yegor Vladimirovich has published, we are making decisions in this connection" (Yegor Vladimirovich Yakovlev is editor of MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI—L'UNITA editor's note). [passage omitted]

Presidium Reorganizes Fishery Ministry 6 Sep
LD0609113188 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT
6 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS—It was announced here today that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR transformed the Union-Republican Fishery Ministry of the USSR into the All-Union Fishery Ministry of the USSR.

Zaykov Attends Opening of Moscow Golf Club
PM1309123988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
12 Sep 88 Second Edition p 8

[TASS report: "First Golf Club"]

[Text] The large number of spectators who gathered on City Day—11 September—at the opening of Moscow's first golf club saw a galaxy of well- known sports people, both past and present.

L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, participated in the festive opening.

Reasons for Indexing of Books Viewed
PM1309103188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
10 Sep 88 Second Edition p 6

[B. Mironov "Opening the Door to the 'Special Repository.' In the Halls of the Lenin Library 'New Books' Published Decades Ago Have Come to Light"]

[Text] The door once barred to all except isolated individuals has finally been pushed ajar, and books have begun to return to us about whose existence many of us had no idea. I leaf through them, reading the forewords and afterwords, turning the resurrected books this way and that—in short, I am trying to figure out the why and wherefore of their incarceration, the very logic behind the "special repository."

In respect to certain types of books the reasons are obvious, as it were: articles and speeches by N.I. Bukharin, A.I. Rykov, A.P. Rozengolts, M.A. Chernov, and other party figures and people's commissars whose names have been effaced from the history of the socialist fatherland for a long time. They are not even mentioned in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia.

In the case of other books, for instance A.V. Lunacharskiy's report on the tasks of the cultural revolution after the 15th VKP(B) [All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks]) Congress, or the stenographic record of the First All-Union Soviet Writers Congress, or the beautiful three-volume edition of the works of Mikhail Koltsov, or the book "In Favor of Lenin's Nationalities Policy" [Za Leninskuyu Natsionalnuyu Politiku] by the long-rehabilitated S.V. Kosior, you begin to guess the reasons for the ban only when you come across names in the text which were anathema during the years of the cult. The bulky stenographic record of the First Writers Congress was kept under lock and key because of N.I. Bukharin's report at the congress. Also because of Bukharin, because of his introductory article, the three volumes of the writings of Mikhail Koltsov were inaccessible... Here it is still possible to work out which books never saw the light of day and why. But when I came across the books "Lenin on Trotskiy and Trotskiyism", [Lenin o Trotskom i Trotskizme] and N.K. Krupskaya's "The Education of Young People in the Lenin Spirit" [Vospitaniye Molodezhi v Leninskom Dukhe] I could only shake my head.

How, in general, did books get into the "special repository?"—I asked.

The mechanics, it appears, were as follows: Books were proscribed en masse—whole lists of them. The directive went out: The books of such-and-such authors must be kept out of sight. The lists were top secret; who compiled them, who decided the fate of authors, of whole currents in literature, history, philosophy, and politics was a secret that was kept behind seven seals. Library staff explained that the majority of books ended up at the "special repository" because of the prevailing political situation at a given moment. Moment! But the "moment" passed and the books remained at the "special repository."

It is interesting today to study the mentality of the people who were in charge of deciding the fate of books. There is a small book by Aleksandra Kolontay which was published in 1921 under the title "From My Life and Work" [Iz Moyey Zhizni i Raboty]. It opens as follows: "The comrades who have asked me to write an autobiography have argued that it would provide a picture of the age during which the figures of the great workers' revolution were molded and so, complying with their requests, I consider it my duty to compile this cursory and far from complete sketch." From the markings in the margin and the exclamation marks placed throughout the text, it is possible to form an opinion as to what the "guardian" of our morality regarded as sedition and where he found evidence of it on the pages of the book by one of the organizers of the October armed uprising, a comrade-in-arms of V.I. Lenin, the world's first woman ambassador, and member of the first Soviet government as people's commissar for social security. The first marked passage reads: "My association with the Bolsheviks was finally sealed when I joined the journal KOMMUNIST, which was first published in the summer of 1915 on the initiative of Comrades Bukharin and Pyatakov." And the following passage is marked with an exclamation mark: "On 4 April Comrade Lenin delivered his historic theses—the declarations. On that day I alone openly supported his viewpoint against a number of doubters who included even Bolsheviks—for which the anti-Bolshevik press, which already had it in for me, launched a concerted attack on me."

"...This book contains many, very many facts which a future historian cannot ignore," states the editorial foreword to a book entitled "The Savinkov Riddle" [Zagadka Savinkova] published in a 1925 series of history books "The Shadows of the Revolution" [Teni Revolutsii]. But it was precisely this book that historians could not lay their hands on. This is how many of the "blank spots" were created, how facts and whole years were wiped from people's memory.

I was told that, on presentation of the relevant documents, experts were granted access to literature in their field. Perhaps, but with what value? The regulations governing work with this kind of literature boiled down to saying that information drawn from books in the "special repository" was banned from publication. Doctoral and candidate's dissertation monographs based on "special repository" material went straight back into the "special repository" (and I am saying nothing about the exhausting procedure of getting together the "relevant" documents and the humiliating wait for the books ordered—and what if the "special repository" staff suddenly decided that the books which you had ordered did not apply to your special field?).

Even today the "special repository" has its champions, people who claim that the state has a right to secrets. No one is denying that. But, first, the V.I. Lenin Library does not receive books with a content that is known to be secret. And even if such literature existed within its walls, the library should be obliged to publish the full catalogue of all books including those marked "classified." The card index should merely indicate that such-and-such a book is issued only on special request. But quite clearly, we too should know why it is marked "classified." And which department is responsible for this.

Gusev Discusses Steps To Solve Paper Shortage

PM1309133888 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 88 Morning Edition p 1

[Interview with V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Romanyuk, under the rubric "Accent on Politics": "Subscriptions Will Be Increased"; date and place not given—first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] In view of the acute situation that has arisen over

subscriptions to periodicals, the USSR Council of Ministers has been looking for ways to substantially overcome the paper shortage. IZVESTIYA's correspondent discussed this with V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The readers' keen interest in the honest printed word and the thirst for the truth have radically changed the situation on the periodicals market. Free subscriptions have exposed the real public assessment of the standard of work by our press. The hastily adopted decision on limiting subscriptions was supposed to even out the publications' chances. The manipulations of the shortage that would "pass" in the stagnation years, in conditions where public life proceeded sluggishly, have now caused an outright explosion of public protests. The technocratic approach to resolving a problem that is basically political is not to people's liking.

[Romanyuk] Vladimir Kuzmich, you recently talked about these problems on Central Television. Can we report something new to our readers today, apart from what everyone already knows by now?

[Gusev] Well, first, it was not for nothing that the public worked so actively to convince economic organs that the existing situation over paper can no longer be tolerated, although it is, frankly, difficult to rectify it. The explosion of interest in publications sharply outstripped the rate of growth of paper production, which, incidentally, is extremely slow. Basically the print runs of periodicals for 1989 could not be increased in comparison with this year.

[Romanyuk] And 44 (!) popular publications are issued in quantities that come within the limits of the print runs allocated for 1988 or even below that level. The paper shortage is not a new problem. Yet people have continued to utilize paper resources too extravagantly. Ministries and departments alone are annually allocated some 120,000 tonnes of printing and writing paper for internal needs, for their "in trays" and "out trays." The USSR Gosplan made provision to allocate 110,000-120,000 tonnes of paper for the same purpose next year. A lot, isn't it? Readers are, shall we say, unrestrained in the expressions they use to criticize the USSR Ministry of Communications, the USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry, and other departments.

[Gusev] The USSR Council of Ministers receives similar letters. Here, if I may, is a collective letter from Vladivostok: "We protest against the quota on ARGUMENTY I FAKTY, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, and OGONEK. We see this as an obstacle to glasnost. We propose that the printing of all kinds of pulp literature be reduced." We have carefully examined the criticisms and proposals contained in such letters, as well as those made in the press and on radio and television. Our industry's potential has been carefully examined again, and measures have ultimately been drawn up to make it possible if not to go over fully to free subscriptions, at least substantially to reduce the shortage.

[Romanyuk] M.I. Busygin, minister of the timber industry, mentioned these figures in the press: If we are to supply the increased print runs, we have a shortfall today of 80,000 tonnes of newsprint and 30,000 tonnes of printing (journal) paper. How much of this quantity has been found?

[Gusev] A good deal. Some 60,000 tonnes of newsprint and 30,000 tonnes of printing paper. Where was it found? Painstaking work was done in every labor collective involved in paper production, and the product range at five pulp and paper combines was specified more precisely. Some 20,000 tonnes of wrapping paper was brought in. We examined the output described by the authors of the letter from Vladivostok as "pulp literature," and decided to reduce the production of books and pamphlets that are not in demand among the population by 60 million copies immediately. This alone will release 15,000 tonnes of paper. And the same quantity was saved by reducing stocks for office needs and documentation accompanying goods at ministries and departments.

[Romanyuk] It is nice to know that some has been confiscated from bureaucratic use. Although it is well known that nearly 200,000 tonnes a year is allocated to departments with publishing rights....

[Gusev] The demand for subscription publications needs further clarification. I should point out that even in the most acute situation restrictions did not affect PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, or five political journals. And now it has become possible to remove the quotas on subscriptions to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and TRUD, and at least 0.5 million copies will be added to last year's print run of ARGUMENTY I FAKTY. The print run of another weekly, SEMYA, will increase by 250,000 copies. The possibility is sought of increasing the volume of subscriptions to a number of literary journals. It is not impossible that after the end of the subscription season, if paper stocks permit it, we will be able to slightly increase the print runs of a number of other publications too—for distribution through the retail network. All this is good, of course, but it is also important, in the new, somewhat improved situation, not to lose our sense of realism: what we can do today, and what we cannot yet do.

[Romanyuk] This year the subscription boom has clearly gotten out of control. Is there any hope that in the next year or two the paper crisis will not recur?

[Gusev] Not only hope, but confidence. The USSR Council of Ministers has set a schedule for the commissioning of capacities for the production of 200,000 tonnes of newsprint at the Balakhna and Kondopoga

pulp and paper combines. The schedule is to be monitored cosntantly, and everything is being done to prevent hitches. And in the 13th 5-Year Plan capacities for the production of 360,000 tonnes of printing paper will be commissioned at the Syktyvkar timber industry complex. With these capacities we need not be afraid of the present rate of increase in print runs—20 million copies a year. Free subscription will then become a reality.

Limit on TRUD Subscription Lifted

PM1309133988 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Sep 88 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Subscription Limit for TRUD Lifted"]

[Excerpt] The decision to restrict subscription to most periodicals within allocated printruns in connection with the paper shortage provoked a stormy reaction. Thousands of TRUD readers' letters demanded that the difficulties arising in this connection be removed. In view of the acute situation prevailing with subscription, the USSR Council of Ministers has found an opportunity of effectively overcoming the newspaper shortage. Here is what Yevgeniy Alekseyevich Manyakin, USSR deputy minister of communications, told us:

"The limit on subscription to TRUD has been lifted. Subscription to the newspaper is accepted without any restrictions in all communications offices and labor collectives. The ministry has sent the appropriate explanations to the localities on this question. [passage omitted]

2 Soviet Trawlers Collide in Atlantic

LD1209111788 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Riga September 12 TASS—Two Soviet trawlers have collided in the Atlantic Ocean nearly 60 miles west of the coast of Africa. The middle-size refrigerating trawler, Numunelis, of the Klaipeda ocean fishing fleet (Soviet Latvia), plowed at right angle into the port side of the large freezer trawler, Polotsk, from Kaliningrad, a Soviet port in the Baltic Sea. The Polotsk received considerable damage in the area of the boiler room below the waterline. A hole measuring 9 by 6 metres formed in the side of the ship. Both trawlers are afloat. During the impact, Polotsk refrigeration engineer Aleksandr Nikolaychuk was injured. Medical aid was administered to him.

The Soviet salvage and rescue ship, Kaliningradets, has come alongside the Polotsk to eliminate the damage. The causes of the accident are being investigated.

Economic

Government Considers 1989 State Plan, Budget

PM1309145588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 88 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers examined the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the draft State Budget of the USSR for 1989 at its 10 September session. This was preceded by a comprehensive discussion in the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium of the projections of the plan submitted by union republics, national economic complexes, and sectors.

The draft plan and budget have been elaborated in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 5-year plan and in light of the processes under way in the economy in 1986-1988. The initial basis of the plan indicators for national economic development in the coming year was provided by production associations, plants, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and construction sites' plans elaborated by their labor collectives in accordance with the provisions of the laws on the state enterprise and the cooperative system in the USSR.

During the discussion of the draft plan and budget it was noted that their compilation had been fundamentally influenced by the directives of the 19th all-union party conference and the CPSU Central Committee July (1988) Plenum. This applies above all to the intensified social reorientation of the economy. The projections envisage an increase in the share of the consumption fund in the spendable national income and substantially faster growth of group "B" industries in comparison with group "A."

The USSR Council of Ministers paid special attention to the fuller satisfaction in the coming year of the population's requirements for consumer goods and services. Their volume will increase substantially in comparison with the 5-year plan targets set for 1989. The projections of the plan relating to the strengthening of the material and technical base of the sociocultural sphere were also heatedly discussed and the position of the leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers who approach the assessment of the tightness of the plan targets for the expansion of the service sphere and the construction of health care facilities, children's preschool establishments, and vocational technical schools from old positions was sharply criticized.

At the same time the session participants stressed during the assessment of the draft plan and draft budget that the intensification of their social thrust must be backed up by high demands on production efficiency in union republics and national economic complexes and sectors. The latter are obliged to make a weightier contribution

to the improvement of the country's financial situation, the deepening of the radical economic reform, and the large-scale application of the latest achievements of science and technology.

In the course of the discussion the problem of ensuring reliable supplies of raw materials, materials, and equipment to national economic complexes was examined in detail. The session participants' speeches highlighted the inadequate balancing of production and capital construction with material and technical resources.

Many session participants emphasized that the overall national economic development indicators were negatively affected by the deviations from the 5-year plan targets which were tolerated in the plan projections of certain ministries and union republics. Union republic councils of ministers which tackled problems of statewide importance without due exactingness and principle came in for particularly sharp criticism. This applies to the Uzbek and Kazakh union republics, whose plan projections do not guarantee the attainment of 5-year plan targets in respect of a number of key indicators. To a considerable extent such deviations from targets have also been allowed to occur in the plans for the development of the RSFSR.

The work of the country's agro-industrial complex was subjected to a particularly thorough analysis at the USSR Council of Ministers session. It was noted that the output of agricultural produce is increasing too slowly, while losses during storage, transportation, and processing persist; plans to commission facilities for the production of granulated sugar, vegetable oil, potato products, frozen vegetables and fruit, and dairy products and fish processing enterprises and refrigeration facilities are not being fulfilled. Plan projections submitted for examination by the USSR Council of Ministers are intended to considerably ease the strained situation in relation to these questions.

At the same time the leaderships of the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosagroprom, and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to finalize the draft plan with a view to ensuring a fuller satifaction of the population's food requirements. The government noted that the projections submitted took little account of the potential inherent in the new economic relations within the agro-industrial complex including the collective, family, and lease contracts on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the establishment of cooperatives.

In view of the extremely strained situation in the provision of goods resources to cover the population's effective demand, the USSR Council of Ministers has instructed USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to make maximum use of production capacities for the production of consumer goods. They were told to prevent the further "erosion" from production plans of cheap goods in mass demand, sort out the practice of the application of contract prices and various surcharges, and block the loopholes through which individual enterprises and associations augment their incomes by making their output more expensive. A decision was made to increase the volume of retail trade turnover as against the projections submitted for examination by the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Government displayed great concern at the fact that the proposals for rendering paid services to the population submitted by a number of ministries were clearly too low. It was considered necessary to ensure an increase of at least 15 percent in 1989 in the provision of such services by ministries specializing in other fields.

Summing up the examination of this problem, the USSR Government particularly pointed out that the potential of the cooperative system as an organic constituent part of the national economic complex must also be taken into account to the maximum extent when finalizing the draft plan for 1989.

Questions of measures to significantly improve the state of affairs in capital construction and the restructuring of the economic mechanism in this sphere were actively discussed. The submitted draft plan in the sphere of capital construction does not ensure a fundamental improvement in matters in the sector on which the realization of the outlined programs for enhancing the people's well-being and strengthening the country's production base depends to a decisive degree. The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosstroy are entrusted with making a careful analysis of the validity of the planned volume of capital investments for the national economy from the position of balance with material-technical and financial resources and also with the capacities of contract organizations.

It is intolerable that huge amounts of uncompleted construction continue to be a heavy burden on the country's economy.

The USSR Gosstroy leadership, the union republic councils of ministers, and Comrade Ministers A.A. Babenko, S.V. Bashilov, V.I. Reshetilov, and A.N. Shchepetilnikov are charged with taking effective measures to eliminate this situation and concentrating forces and means on projects due for completion in 1989. The task has been set of ensuring that enterprises and organizations make fuller use of the means they have earned to retool, to modernize and expand production, and to construct projects in the sociocultural sphere.

The examination of the plan projections outlined for the machine-building and chemical and timber complexes showed that here, too, there are considerable reserves for improving the state of affairs in 1989. The government agreed with the proposal of the leadership of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building that the existing discrepancy between the plan projections for next year and the 5-year plan targets will be made good

as far as possible by increasing production of progressive types of equipment and consumer goods instead of products not in demand in the national economy or among the population.

A detailed examination was made of questions of eliminating loss-making at enterprises whose economic activity causes damage totaling R11 billion a year. Such a situation gives rise to freeloading and slows down the switch to full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-financing. It was pointed out that, despite repeated USSR Council of Ministers decisions, practically all the USSR Council of Ministers bureaus, central economic organs, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers still underestimate the significance of the speediest resolution of this very important national economic task. The USSR Government made it incumbent on the corresponding management organs to ensure the speediest elaboration and approval of programs to eliminate loss-making at enterprises in the national economic complexes and sectors.

The main way to resolve the problem is to improve the financial position of such enterprises. This is the chief task of their labor collectives and of ministries and departments. At the same time, with regard to enterprises which have long been loss-making and have no real prospects of overcoming this state, it is recommended to take measures such as attaching weak enterprises to economically strong ones, hiring out fixed capital, or eliminating unprofitable enterprises in accordance with the law.

Great attention was devoted to the conclusion of economic contracts for 1989. The substantial reduction in the volumes of state orders requires enterprises to make radical changes in their relations with each other. Under these conditions reliable economic ties "horizontally" assume decisive significance. The USSR Government made it incumbent on ministers, leaders of USSR departments, and union republic councils of ministers to eliminate the existing shortcomings in this area and ensure the conclusion of economic contracts before 15 October this year. The USSR Gossnab is entrusted with monitoring and giving the necessary practical assistance.

Some other questions connected with drawing up the plan and budget for the coming year and ensuring their successful fulfillment were also examined at the session.

On the results of the discussion the government took the draft plan and budget as the basis and entrusted the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium with continuing the work on them in order to take more fully into account the special features, actual conditions, and tasks of the 4th year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

After finalizing the draft plan and budget for 1989, the USSR Council of Ministers will submit them for examination to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Participating in the work of the USSR Council of Ministers session were V.I. Vorotnikov and N.N. Slyunkov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and Yu.D. Maslyukov and N.V. Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The session was chaired and addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Prices Committee Head Pavlov Interviewed

PM1309074388 Moscow TRUD in Russian
9 Sep 88 pp 1-2

[Interview with V.S. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, by correspondent V. Golovachev: "Cooperatives, Prices, Taxes"; date and place not given—first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Can it really be acceptable that some cooperatives are getting rich in the public catering sphere? For example, they buy meat in the store, make shashlik out of it, and sell it at three times the price. Can this be fair and do we really want speculative cooperatives of this kind? V. Korolev, Moscow.

The editorial office has received quite a few letters like that. We asked the leader of the USSR State Committee for Prices (Goskomtsen) to answer them and a number of other questions on price formation that concern our readers.

[Golovachev] The development of cooperatives and individual labor activity is a task of extraordinary importance. There is no doubt about that. But as in any new large-scale venture there may be distortions and an attempt to make an easy profit. This not only arouses people's indignation but may also have other serious consequences—a certain proportion of cadres may leave state enterprises and go to cooperatives where the wages are considerably higher. On the other hand, the "tough measures" suggested by some of our readers with regard to those cooperatives may undermine the new venture, which needs help and support, while still in the initial stage of its development. How should this difficult situation be handled?

[Pavlov] If, in fact, we want to actively develop cooperative and individual labor activity (and society has a direct interest in that development), we must give that sector of the economy most-favored sector status, so to speak. This is happening. Some economists say that sometimes the conditions there are far more favorable than in the state sector. Initially this is understandable. Although subsequently, of course, conditions must be equal; otherwise, cadres really will leave for the cooperatives. By the term "equal" I mean not a worsening of conditions for the cooperatives but incentives for highly efficient work by all enterprises. For example, by making broad use of leasing in industry.

But it is also true that there are serious distortions in cooperatives' activity. Reader V. Korolev is rightly indignant: When a man sells at a very high price shashlik made from meat bought in the store he is essentially engaging in speculation. That is why on 31 August the USSR Goskomtsen, with the agreement of the AUCCTU and the USSR Ministry of Trade, adopted a document which clarifies certain questions of price formation in connection with the introduction of the Law "On the Cooperative System in the USSR."

This document says that consumer goods (meaning both food and nonfood goods) allocated to cooperatives from state market funds or purchased in the state or cooperative trade network, are issued to cooperatives at state retail prices. Or, when state enterprises are allowed, at contract retail prices (without trade discounts). Can cooperatives sell these goods to the population without cooking or processing them? For example, can people buy mineral water or fruit juice and sell them at the beach in summer (these services are very scarce at the moment)? Yes, they can, but the markup here is strictly regulated now. When selling nonalcoholic drinks, mineral water, and fruit juices it must be no more than 10 kopeks a bottle. There is the same markup on beer (if a sales permit has been given).

The markup on other food and all nonfood goods must not exceed 10 percent of the cost price. Tobacco products are sold only at state retail prices without any markup...

[Golovachev] We were talking about the sale of uncooked or unprocessed goods bought in the trade network. But what about that shashlik? Preparing it takes labor and certain material costs, doesn't it?

[Pavlov] That is right. And this is taken into account in the USSR Goskomtsen's clarification. Take, for example, cooperatives which prepare public catering products from raw materials allocated from state market funds and bought in the retail trade network at state retail prices. For instance, they buy that meat for shashlik in the store. Or a cooperative cafe buys flour, buckwheat, and so forth. Naturally, it takes labor and time to prepare shashlik, kasha, or pancakes.

Therefore, under such circumstances the cooperative is entitled to sell that product at independently set or contract prices based on the cost of raw materials and markups. But the scale of that markup is strictly regulated now. It must not be higher than the prices charged in the relevant union republic for top-class state public catering enterprises (restaurants, cafes, and others).

Soviet ray(gor)ispolkoms may allow certain cooperatives to apply higher markups—in "luxury"-class restaurants. Nevertheless, this must not become a large-scale practice.

[Golovachev] Are the restrictions adopted not too severe, will they not reduce the interest in this kind of cooperative activity? Perhaps the best regulator would be demand, economic emulation, or more simply put, competition? After all, no one is forced to use a cooperative cafe or eat a cooperative's shashlik in a recreation area. Demand determines everything here, and if the cooperatives meet that demand, all well and good. Therefore, I want to ask, are restrictions needed at all here?

[Pavlov] If you take that logic to its conclusion you will have to allow speculation, too. If a man wants something he can buy it from a speculator; if he doesn't, he won't. But the whole point is that the speculator has bought up these goods in the store. And thereby he has deprived other people of the opportunity to buy the goods which they need at the normal price in the store. Is that fair?

Now let us look at our examples. The cooperative worker buys buckwheat, meat, sugar, or flour in the store. Why should he set a higher markup for his kasha or pancakes than the top-quality restaurant, where it isn't very low in the first place?

As for revenue with a restaurant markup, it will not be small. With skillful organization of work the cooperative worker can earn quite good money; there are no restrictions here. But this is the point—he earns it by his own labor, not by inflating his prices. (Prices in cooperative cafes are currently 50-100 percent higher on average than in state cafes).

Or, for example, take the sale of mineral water or fruit juice. On a hot day a cooperative worker can sell hundreds of bottles at the beach. That means tens of rubles a day. Is that not a lot? However, only life itself and practice can give exhaustive answers to all these questions. It is perfectly possible that life will suggest new solutions and we shall try to make prompt adjustments.

[Golovachev] Supposing the cooperative worker buys meat in the market: Can he then set unrestricted prices for shashlik?

[Pavlov] He can. There are no restrictions here. But it would be better still if he reared his own livestock.

[Golovachev] But is it possible to check what meat is being used—whether it is from the market or the store?

[Pavlov] That is not so difficult to do. Here is just one example: In the market the meat is fresh whereas in the store, as a rule, it is chilled... There are other ways of telling, too.

[Golovachev] Now let us talk about those cooperatives which produce production and manufacturing output or provide services to state enterprises. The plant, of

course, settles with the cooperative at centrally fixed prices. If the cooperative is going to buy raw and other materials and equipment at retail prices it will be ruined immediately...

[Pavlov] Of course. Therefore such cooperatives are authorized to buy raw and other materials and equipment and goods at wholesale prices and in prescribed cases at contract prices.

All other cooperatives buy the output they need at retail prices, but they can also buy them at wholesale prices—with incremental surcharges fixed by the USSR Goskomtsen.

[Golovachev] These incremental surcharges are the subject of heated debate. A specialist speaking on television recently said: It is unprofitable for a man who has leased a livestock unit or a field to buy a small tractor, for example. It costs the lessee five times more than it costs the kolkhoz. That's what the incremental surcharge means. Why is it necessary at all?

[Pavlov] Let me say straight away: That specialist is misinformed. Incremental surcharges are not applied to goods sold to agricultural cooperatives. In general all the rulings and instructions at issue here do not apply to kolkhozes, other agricultural cooperatives, Tsentrosoyuz organizations, and consumer cooperatives.

Now why we need the incremental surcharges. In most cases wholesale prices for raw materials are too low now, whereas for finished produce they are too high. Thus some state enterprises pay turnover tax and a considerable proportion of their profit into the budget, while others, conversely, receive resources for their development. When you buy raw materials or machinery at low wholesale prices and sell finished goods at even state retail prices it is possible to obtain large unearned incomes. Incremental surcharges are fixed to prevent that and to ensure that all sectors of the economy are in an equal position.

[Golovachev] I should like to move on from particular to more general questions. Recently there has been much talk about cooperative workers' unjustifiably large earnings. But then a rigid tax scale was introduced and it became clear that such taxes can undermine the cooperative movement. That tax scale has been abolished, a new regulation is being developed, and the discussions are continuing. What can you tell us on that?

[Pavlov] It was the case that the creation of the cooperatives necessitated the elaboration of an economic mechanism to involve them in economic ties. That was shown by the discussions on taxation and the wages of cooperative workers. The existing mechanism not only makes it possible in a number of cooperatives to earn high wages through the imperfect price mechanism but is also targeted toward that.

What is going on here? Our entire price structure today is in conflict with the new conditions of economic development. Look: The state subsidizes fuel and energy resources to the tune of R10-14 billion. Thus fuel and energy prices do not take full account of production costs. That also applies to metal, foodstuffs, and so forth. But where is the money for those subsidies to come from? From the sale of other goods—footwear, vehicles, clothes, and so on. In other words, by raising the prices for those goods unduly. Light industry contributes around R20 billion to the budget in turnover tax and more than R12 billion in payments from profit. Subsidies are based on those and other resources.

But the cooperatives which charge prices as high as in retail trade and sometimes even higher pay the budget far less in percentage terms than state enterprises. That is, they do not pay for the subsidy on the coal, energy, and materials which they use. This is how the high incomes are achieved to a considerable extent. For example, a light industry enterprise pays into the budget approximately 80 percent of its income whereas the cooperative pays at most 10 percent...

[Golovachev] Do you think then that there should be high tax rates for cooperatives?

[Pavlov] No, it is wrong to put the question that way. It is necessary to take a comprehensive approach here, to consider all the factors, including the level of prices which cooperative workers charge for their produce. Tax, in my view, should depend to a considerable extent on the price level for the cooperatives' goods and services. If, for example, the cooperative charges less for its produce than the state I would even grant them privileges—let them earn as much as they can by increasing production and services.

[Golovachev] You mentioned in our conversation that the "entire price structure today is in conflict with the new conditions of economic development." The question of price reform is possibly among the most acute now. I realize that this theme represents a separate discussion. Nevertheless, mindful of the general interest in this question, could you not tell us briefly how work is faring on the various options? Judging by TRUD's mailbag, the idea of raising prices is, to put it mildly, very unpopular. Furthermore, many TRUD readers ask that the population be informed about discussions among specialists at the working stage—before the government approves the options that have been developed they should be submitted for nationwide discussion...

[Pavlov] I agree with the last suggestion, but it is nevertheless necessary to put forward some definite ideas, because at the moment the options which we find satisfactory are still rather thin on the ground. It must be said that the question is very complex and can only be resolved comprehensively and in conjunction with wages, working conditions, and living standards...

However, I myself am worried by a different matter. In many people's minds the idea of price reform has been strangely transformed into a matter solely of raising prices to the detriment of living standards. For example, as a rule the discussion centers on the method and scale of compensation for rising costs so that they do not affect children, pensioners, city dwellers, rural workers... In this process the problems of increasing the population's income are not even discussed. Whereas in fact the aim of the reform is to really mobilize the economic accountability mechanism and interest, without which the entire economic reform will begin to "go off the rails," and to avoid lowering the population's living standard at the same time. Purchasing power must be maintained. Why should it be, for example, that a Moscow wage can buy twice as much milk and meat as the same wage in Perm, for instance, where those products have to be bought at cooperative or market prices?

[Golovachev] TRUD readers make the following objections. If the entire subsidy for agricultural products amounting to almost R70 billion is used to compensate for the rise in prices and the state gains nothing thereby, what is the point of the reform? Furthermore, raising prices will not increase the amount of meat and other products. Is it not better to reduce costs in agriculture? The "Arkhangelsk peasant" and others have been setting the example...

[Pavlov] I shall take those questions in sequence. Let us suppose that the purchase price for a given product is R5, say, while the retail price is R2. The R3 difference is met by a subsidy. Thus a special apparatus is needed to determine what the labor remuneration and the subsidy should be, where that money is to come from, which industrial goods or services should rise in price, what norms and job prices to set, and so forth. Not only are subjectivism, voluntarism, and mistakes possible here. The main point is that this apparatus has vast power. It will determine how a question is resolved in a given instance, what subsidies and prices should be set, and so on. Indeed, if a price does not correspond to costs there is an objective need for these shortcomings to be taken into account, it must be adjusted centrally. That is, a collective's activity must be assessed by some superior organization, which can either pay more money or take it away...

If we want to reinforce the command-and-administer system of management and abandon economic methods there is no need for a price reform. But if we are really trying to switch to economic methods of management the reform is necessary. How to conduct that reform and when are a different matter. But to reject it out of hand as often happens these days is in my view wrong. This merely helps to slow down restructuring.

Now for the "Arkhangelsk peasant." Yes, there are examples of the thrifty and skillful management of the economy. But in all such cases, agricultural produce is sold to the state not at low retail prices but at high purchase prices. Will even highly profitable farms agree to sell their produce, meat for example, at R2? I think that question is more a rhetorical one.

The last point. A price reform after economic levers and effective economic accountability have been instituted will undoubtedly help to increase output and the economical use of resources. It is no longer possible to achieve this by means of subsidies—there is no money in the coffers to increase them.

[Golovachev] Nevertheless, what ideas are prices specialists discussing at the moment?

[Pavlov] Well, for example, are the so-called zonally differentiated prices necessary? Why should one and the same product have a different price in different towns? Or the following idea. Some specialists propose that a person be guaranteed a certain minimum of food and industrial goods which he can buy at low prices. Anything above that minimum must be bought in the commercial store at higher prices.

Or take the problem of cheap children's goods. Today we virtually have to force enterprises to produce them because it is unprofitable for the factory to produce them. Perhaps it would be simpler to give families substantial monthly allowances per child commensurate with expenditure (not R5 or R10, of course) and the problem will be solved more quickly?

[Golovachev] The final question concerns the 1962 price rise. That measure was not supported by the people. Have those lessons been learned?

[Pavlov] The 30 percent price rise in 1962 was not linked to the population's incomes, there was no compensation or equivalent reduction of prices for other goods. Furthermore, it was proposed to raise the output norm and and reduce the job price. In other words, prices were increased by lowering the living standard of the urban population. The rural population did not lose out because purchase prices were increased. (That, incidentally, created considerable incentives for increasing the production of meat, milk, and other agricultural produce. The 1966-1970 5-Year Plan remains the best of the postwar period.) However, we have been thoroughly analyzing the negative factors of that price rise, of course, and will not allow anything similar to happen in the future. Let me say once again: The aim is to create effective incentives for labor, and the main requirement when preparing options for the reform of prices is to prevent a reduction in the population's living standard. That is the most important of all.

Consumer Goods Prices Policy Viewed

PM1309152188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 88 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by Yu. Rytov under the "Statistics and Our Commentary" rubric: "'N' Index Dictates Prices"]

[Text] The USSR State Committee for Statistics has prepared a summary on the renewal of the range of light industry articles. It notes that in the first half of this year

the total volume of goods production at USSR Ministry of Light Industry enterprises increased (in retail prices) by a little over R3 billion (8 percent) compared with the same period last year. Here virtually the entire increase was obtained by increasing the production of articles of improved quality with the "N" index and particularly of fashionable goods sold at contract prices.

I have in front of me a luxurious catalogue of consumer goods—the "Bulletin of Trade and Industry," published by "Soyuztorgreklama." It is printed in 100,000 copies. The price is R5. What can you not find on its pages! Ultrafashionable clothing. Elegant shoes. Various items of haberdashery. Perfumes and cosmetics of every type. Domestic apparatus in no way inferior to foreign models. And next to each beautiful picture is a description of the item, its price, and the name of the enterprise which produces it.

The address to readers states that the catalogue "will help you save time, will advise you what to choose from the existing range, and will give a more thorough idea of the goods produced by our industry."

The catalogue's compilers have set themselves a noble aim! But alas—it is scarcely feasible now. The catalogue generates only anger and annoyance in the ordinary customer. He will not find the overwhelming majority of the goods depicted in the magnificent pictures on the shelves of our stores.

It would seem that we could only rejoice at the expansion of the production of articles with the "N" index. But we can see from the statistical summary the persistence with which cheap goods are swept out of production. And even the volume of (series produced) goods in mass demand is declining, not increasing.

Thus, in the first half of last year goods in mass demand worth R26.2 billion were produced. But in the first half of this year R24.7 billions worth were produced. Some 205 enterprises and associations of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry were in arrears to consumers, responsible for a shortfall of R240 million in deliveries in the agreed range. The list of goods which did not go into trade is so impressive that it could be the basis for another fine catalogue. It includes textiles for dresses and clothing, children's sewn goods, men's suits, jackets, and pants, dresses, blouses made of cotton and blends, many types of knitted articles and footwear...

There is a particularly keenly felt shortage of articles intended for different age groups. Above all for children and young people.

In May this year the statistical organs received information from 105 cities about the presence of children's goods in trade. What emerged? In the majority of cities (50-75 percent) there were no sleepers, jackets for children of creche age, boots, raincoats for children of school age, cotton skirts and jackets, or everyday or party shoes. And in many cities (30-46 percent) there were no suits for children of creche age, no blouses or skirts, no jeans for children of preschool age, or cotton suits for schoolchildren.

Unfortunately, the fine pictures in the catalogue do not make it possible to judge the true quality of many articles. In real life quality obviously leaves room for improvement. Here is what was shown, in particular, by a check on output by the USSR Ministry of Trade wholesale bases. Some 7.2 million linear meters of cotton textiles—10.4 percent of the quantity checked—and 1.7 million sewn articles (7.9 percent), 1.7 million knitted articles (4.9 percent), and 4.3 million pairs of leather shoes were classed as spoilage.

And domestic equipment? Here are the figures for the number of articles for which complaints were received in connection with their poor quality or which were repaired during the guarantee period. Refrigerators—169,000. Washington machines—172,000. Tape recorders—594,000. Television sets—1,314,000.

As we can see we are not counting in units and not in thousands but in hundreds of thousands—even millions. And these figures do not simply signify the quantity of spoiled output but also the number of people doomed to a nuisance paid for with their own money. And no small amount of money!

It is perfectly natural that new types of output, especially fashionable goods, cost more. But throughout the world, as the market becomes saturated with these goods, prices for them fall. In our country this process is one-sided. Every new index for an article means an automatic increase in prices for it even if the improvement of consumer qualities is not very noticeable. It is true that so-called discounted articles go on sale. But these are either completely spoiled goods or goods which are known to be obsolete and have lain on the store shelves and enjoy no demand. As for series output, intended for the mass consumer (let us recall those television sets, for instance) it remains at the price it had when it was completely new or particularly fashionable. The ineradicable shortage makes it possible to legitimately twist customers' arms, leaving them no freedom of choice.

Unfortunately, our official statistics—this is not the first time this has been mentioned—are completely reluctant to note this process of the unrestrained growth of prices. Thus, according to official figures, in the past 15 years the state retail price index has risen only 8 percent. The calculations carried out independently by some of our scientists show an absolutely different picture. For instance, according to the calculations of specialists from the scientific research institute of prices and the all-union scientific research institute for the study of the population's requirements for consumer goods and trade conditions, the overall level of prices for goods and services rose by at least 43 percent in 1971-1983.

That is what lies behind the "N" index and what it costs!

I think that in the forthcoming reform of price formation we should carefully record and consider not imaginary but real life processes. So that the new prices formation mechanism can defend the customer's interests.

'Urgent Need' for Joint Enterprise Association

PM1309104788 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 88 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by F. Lukyanov under the rubric "Business World": "Joint Enterprises in Need of Their Own Association"]

[Text] According to the figures of the USSR Ministry of Finances, 94 joint enterprises with an incorporation capital of over $500 million have now been registered in the country.

At the end of 1987 there were only 23 joint enterprises and by April 1988 there were 37 with a total incorporation capital of $350 million. If this tendency continues, by the end of this year there will be something in the order of 150 joint enterprises with a capital of over $1 billion operating in our country. There's no denying that the figures are very impressive, especially if you consider that just 18 months ago we had no joint enterprises at all.

The number of joint enterprises is growing, the sphere of their activity is expanding: They are feeding, clothing, and providing shoes for Soviet consumers and will do this on an even greater scale in the future. For instance, agreements were concluded recently on the creation of another joint enterprise for the production of sports shoes and clothing and talks have begun on opening a chain of food and industrial goods stores and pharmacies in Moscow operating under the joint enterprise system.

It is no secret that they have been encountering considerable difficulties since they emerged. IZVESTIYA wrote about many of these difficulties quite recently (No 126 this year). Unfortunately it must be noted that since then there has been no decrease in the number of obstacles and, considering the quantitative growth of joint enterprises, it may be said that there has been an increase in the number of these difficulties. In this connection their leaders recognize the urgent need to create an association of joint enterprises which would defend their interests.

"There are plenty of questions in which the association could engage," said Vladimir Chernenko, director of the commercial department of the joint Soviet-French-Italian "Interkvadro" enterprise.

"Let's begin just with the compilation of documents at the very start of the organization of a joint enterprise—this is already a problem. And what can be said of the cadres question? No, there are plenty of people anxious to work at joint enterprises. It is a question of cadres' qualifications, of their professional qualities compared with foreign specialists. After all, the system of administration through commands which has ruled for many decades in our economy has made people unaccustomed to displaying initiative, independence, and enterprise—all the qualities which you simply cannot do without in a new undertaking and which are now lacking most of all. Because of this we are having, at least initially, to invite specialists from other cities or foreigners, and their families. The joint enterprises have no housing, you cannot avoid trouble with hotels, and a foreigner's stay has to be paid for at a special rate..."

There is a similar situation with regard to kindergartens and creches, sanatoria, and rest homes. A joint enterprise operating on USSR territory must, like any other, provide its workers with all these facilities but on its own it is sometimes simply unable to do so. But the strangest thing is that many departments treat them as foreign firms, not Soviet ones. Hence the demand that they pay in currency for all services provided, which puts the joint enterprises at a disadvantage.

Considering the situation which has taken shape it is no longer possible to delay the creation of the association. That is the unanimous opinion of the general directors, which is also shared by the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission. The association should become the real defender of the interests of joint enterprises and not another bureaucratic organization. For that it must have the status of a legal body, have its own bank account, and be financed by voluntary subscriptions from its members, including enterprises with a capital of many millions.

But the project of the general directors who want to see their association a truly effective one free of any bureaucratic structures—with a minimum permanent staff and overall leadership exercised by an executive committee elected by the directors themselves—is encountering right now, on the eve of the inaugural session scheduled for 19 September, attempts to belittle the association's status, to reduce it to the level of a consultative organization overrun by bureaucracy.

The situation which is taking shape with regard to the creation of an association of joint enterprises is in our view characteristic. Yet again a new business is being born in the teeth of old approaches. We hope that today these approaches can no longer stop it, although they can delay it.

Agricultural

Nikonov Visits Tula Agro-Industrial Complex

PM1309142788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 88 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "On Principles of Collaboration and Agro-Industrial Integration"]

[Text] The "Novomoskovskoye" Agro-Industrial Association—the first to be created in the country—has been operating in Tula Oblast for almost 18 months. It has

graphically displayed the advantages of collaboration and the democratization of economic relations in the countryside. Today these processes have assumed a wide scale in the development of the agro-industrial complex and are acquiring new substance—which is helping to increase production and improve the supply of foodstuffs to the population.

The need for efficient propaganda and dissemination of progressive experience in carrying out agro-industrial integration was discussed during a 10 September visit to the "Novomoskovskoye" by a group of leaders of central newspapers, journals, and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, together with V.P. Nikonov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

This is a production and social formation of a fundamentally new nature, formed in place of the rayon agro-industrial association. It has united nine kolkhozes, five sovkhozes, a poultry factory, a dairy combine, a meat combine, a confectionery factory, technical, agrochemical, and reclamation service enterprises, and construction and other organizations in Novomoskovskiy Rayon. They jointly resolve the tasks of: increasing production of agricultural products and raw materials for processing into high-quality foodstuffs on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress; improving social living conditions in the countryside; and effecting the production, procurement, processing, and marketing of products on the basis of the economically accountable [khozraschetnyy] contract and the assimilation of lease relations.

Specialized cooperatives—crop production, livestock raising, production-technical, and planning and construction—are the agro-industrial association's chief structural subdivisions, fulfilling the practical functions of integrating the activities of all labor collectives.

On the Lenin Kolkhoz livestock breeding center the guests familiarized themselves with work to boost the efficiency of crop farming and livestock raising by utilizing scientific and technical achievements in selection and seed growing and employing intensive techniques in the fields and livestock units. A cattle embryo transplant center is operating in the dairy complex, which makes it possible to accelerate considerably the process of renewing the herd with productive animals of the best breeds. Great interest was aroused by the new technique used on the farm for milking cows by means of an automated UDA-16A device with program control and computerized handling of all materials.

The organization and techniques for procuring feed and cultivating and harvesting corn, alfalfa, and sugar beets were demonstrated in the farm's fields. Special attention was paid to the harvesting of corn for silage with cobs of waxy ripeness. Approximately 150 quintals of feed units are obtained per hectare here. Sugar beets provide more than 500 quintals of roots per hectare. Flow harvesting has been organized.

The work of the farms and trade enterprises in providing a continuous supply of fruit and vegetable products for the population was discussed.

Those assembled visited a sewn goods shop which produces consumer goods under a contract with the Tula Sewn Goods Factory. It produces a comparatively small profit compared with other sectors of the farm—R400,000—but this has made it possible to resolve another problem: the year-round employment of kolkhoz members.

On the Lenin Kolkhoz V.P. Nikonov visited the rural food store and inquired about the prices and range of products.

Then there was a businesslike discussion of the first results and the prospects for the activities of new formations in the economy's agrarian sector.

Hero of Socialist Labor V.A. Starodubtsev, "Novomoskovskoye" chairman, spoke in detail about the structure of the agro-industrial association. Special attention was devoted to the organization of economic management in the new way. Much work has been done in 18 months to create normative documents. The managerial apparatus has been cut by 40 percent. The farms' dimensions have been optimized in conjunction with the party gorkom. Previously there were sovkhozes and kolkhozes with insignificant amounts of land, but with giant farms alongside. Now each kolkhoz and sovkhoz belonging to the agro-industrial association has 4,000-5,000 hectares of land. The agro-association considers these the optimum dimensions. Thanks to the introduction of intensive techniques, it has been possible to increase meat production 10 percent and milk production 11 percent in the association as a whole in the space of a year. The city of Novomoskovsk is fully supplied with vegetables and potatoes. And the prices of many vegetables are far below market prices.

The managers of the sectoral cooperatives described in detail the work of their subdivisions and noted the difficulties that exist in relations with the budget, pricing policy, and material and technical supplies. They answered numerous questions from representatives of the mass media.

A.I. Artemyev, first secretary of Novomoskovsk CPSU Gorkom, described how it has been possible under the new conditions to find opportunities to delimit the activities of party and soviet organs. The agro-industrial association carries out all economic functions. The soviets have begun tackling social questions more. This has

enabled the party committee to rearrange all its organizational and political work and dispense with inappropriate economic and managerial functions. All questions are resolved through primary party organizations and Communists who work directly in labor collectives.

In his speech Yu.I. Litvintsev, first secretary of Tula party obkom, described the practical measures being taken at rayon and oblast level to improve management within the system of the agro-industrial complex.

V.P. Nikonov addressed the meeting.

Today we have continued the discussion of questions of improving economic relations and management in the agro-industrial complex, a discussion which was begun on the "Zybino" Sovkhoz some 10 days ago, he said. There the practice of work on lease principles by the farm's primary labor collectives was examined. Here, too, experience of integration and collaboration among kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing enterprises within the rayon framework has been accumulated.

The work of the Novomoskovsk Agro-Industrial Association is an example of the formation and efficient functioning of agro-industrial organs under the new economic conditions. Here we see the most rational combination of the economically accountable contract and modern industrial techniques for producing diverse agricultural products. And it is perfectly obvious that the broad development of contract and lease relations must be based on the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the results of biological research.

However, although the question of new economic relations has acquired great significance in our country, so far only the first steps have been taken in their practical application. There is still an incompetent approach to assimilating the economically accountable contract and lease, which affects the effectiveness of these forms of labor organization and incentive. Tardiness is also apparent in improving management of the agro-industrial complex system at rayon level.

The press sometimes carries articles which do not always correctly reflect the processes taking place in the countryside. The CPSU Central Committee secretary urged the leaders of the mass media to make an in-depth and comprehensive study of the organizational, structural, and social problems in the agro-industrial complex system. It should be remembered when covering these processes that any improvements must be aimed at improving the living and working conditions of the direct producers of agricultural products and resolving the problems of the population's food supply as quickly as possible.

The broad dissemination of the experience of the "Novomoskovskoye" Agro-Industrial Association and other similar formations in the agro-industrial complex will help to fulfill this important task. The mass media must make a weighty contribution to propagandizing work in the new way.

V.P. Nikonov was accompanied on his trip by Yu.I. Litvintsev and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Scientific

Details on Orbit of 'Cosmos-1900' Given

LD1209193788 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS—The Soviet satellite Cosmos-1900, which was launched on December 12, 1987, can, according to expert estimates, continue an oriented flight till next November.

In the absence of radio contact with the satellite, its system for automatically lifting its nuclear plant to an orbit some 800 kilometers high may snap into action at any moment if the satellite loses its orientation or the instrument bay its sealing or if the power supplies flounder.

The system for automatically separating the nuclear reactor into components is designed to be activated at an altitude of 115 to 120 kilometers when the temperature of the satellite's body increases as its coasts through the upper layers of the atmosphere.

The Soviet Union will consistently and precisely fulfil its duties under the IAEA Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident. It is staying continuously in touch with the IAEA as regards the flight of Cosmos-1900.

Spacecraft can use different energy sources such as solar arrays, fuel cells, chemical batteries and nuclear plants. The choice of a particular source is determined by its peculiarities and technical considerations.

A number of advantages offered by nuclear energy sources, including their high capacity, long service life, small size and ability to operate independently of solar light, may have for the preferability of their use to energize several space vehicles.

Two kinds of nuclear energy sources can be employed in outer space. One is nuclear reactors and the other radioisotope generators.

It is power plants with nuclear reactors that have been developed and put to use in the USSR, whereas in the United States it is radioisotope power plants that have been predominantly used for spacecraft, although in 1965 the U.S. orbited a satellite with a reactor system as well.

Work Proceeds Aboard 'Mir' Complex 13 Sep
LD1309103588 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—TASS correspondent reports from Mission Control Center:

The Mir orbital complex piloted by Vladimir Titov, Musa Manarov and Valeriy Polyakov continues its mission.

The crew's programme for today includes astrophysical experiments with the use of the research equipment of the "Kvant" module, scheduled maintenance of the onboard systems and the unloading of the Progress-38 spaceship.

A regular series of experiments to obtain data on the short-wave radiation of galaxies has begun in the framework of a programme of extra-atmospheric astronomical research.

The cosmonauts are using the "Glazar" ultra-violet telescope to photograph parts of the celestial sphere in the Swan constellation.

The telescopes of the "Roentgen" orbital observatory will today register X-ray emission of the supernova in the big Magellanic cloud.

According to telemetric data and the crew's reports, the flight of the Mir piloted complex is proceeding normally.

Cosmonauts Titov, Manarov and Polyakov are feeling well.

Military

Paper on Training of Air Defense Forces
PM1309080188 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 88 First Edition p 1

[Captain A. Galunov report under the rubric "Combat Training: Quality, Efficiency": "Strategic Reconnaissance Aircraft in the Zone"]

[Text] Air Defense Forces—The command post of an antiaircraft missile division received a signal: A foreign strategic reconnaissance aircraft was flying in the airspace along the USSR state border. After carrying out all the operations prescribed for such cases, a combat team headed by Major S. Arsenyev, commander of the radiotechnical battery, prepared for combat.

A few minutes later the division commander arrived at the command post.

"The target is a reconnaissance aircraft. If it violates the state border, it is to be destroyed on a command from me!"—he set the team its task.

Yes, combat duty presupposes readiness at any second to grapple with any enemy. This must be clearly understood by everyone on duty.

...The strategic reconnaissance aircraft's flight program was recorded on tape and "remembered" by a computer for use in training sessions after being relieved of combat duty. The training methods are constantly being improved with regard to diverse new data accumulated on the target. Rationalizers are not left out of it either. Maj Arsenyev himself makes a good contribution to this work. At his workplace my attention was drawn, for example, to a curious desk on which loudspeaker communications, a telephone, and a wired radio outlet had been set up. All this makes it possible to complicate the course of the training session at the leader's will. Or take the interference simulator which the officer designed together with Lieutenant A. Pykhnin. In conjunction with the training apparatus, the simulator creates a situation for training operators like one that "betrays" a reconnaissance aircraft.

All this did a great deal to improve the training of specialists. However, with the passing of time, Maj Arsenyev reached the conclusion that the interference being created was not intensive enough and was moreover only being transmitted from one particular direction. The missile men found the way out: They reached agreement with the commander of a neighboring division that has even more effective potential for work involving a reconnaissance aircraft.

"Well, technical innovations and their pratical utilization are a good thing. But if an enemy violates the border," I probed, "does the team not lose its head?"

"We regularly rehearse this variant, too, on the firing ground, during combat firing sessions," Maj Arsenyev replied. "The psychological factor is a major element."

A year ago Private L. Elts was serving in the division. A first-class specialist, he would "pick up" targets without delay. But something strange happened to him on the firing ground when combat work began. The target blip would appear several times on the display screen, but he was unable to process it and would lose his head. It is a good thing that his comrades managed to help him in time.

On returning from the firing sessions, Maj Arsenyev carefully analyzed the situation and reached the conclusion that this hitch had arisen out of the training system. It turned out that at the command post the operator had only to see which tumbler switch on the training apparatus was on in order, calmly and without stress, to

analyze the situation on the display screen and make the right decision. But on the firing ground he had to operate in an extreme situation and on a very strict deadline.

All this was taken into account on returning home. Amendments were made to the servicemen's training. As for Pvt Elts, work with him was begun in the simplest way: The training apparatus was screened off from the operators' team. The serviceman had to work all on his own, as the saying goes. In time Senior Lieutenant A. Yashin also created a program of work involving a dividing target. In short, the psychological training of operators is now carried out in conjunction with specialist training.

...The strategic reconnaissance aircraft had turned around and was heading back the way it had come. The tension in the command post dropped. But the servicemen knew that on combat duty there are no long breaks in work.